



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**Give Your Eyes a Holiday!**

THEY WILL HAVE  
A COMPLETE REST  
AND RELIEF FROM OVER-  
STRAIN IF YOU WEAR  
CORRECT GLASSES.

N. LAZARUS.  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.  
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.  
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,055. 號五十五零千九萬一第 日六廿月五年未己 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1919. 一拜禮 號三十月六年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 75 lbs. net.  
In Bags 50 lbs. net.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers. [80]

**ALLSOPP'S**  
BRITISH  
PILSENER  
BEER.  
BREWED AND BOTTLED  
by  
S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.,  
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**CALDECK,**  
**MACGREGOR & Co.**  
18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Telephone No. 75. [14]

**CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!**  
NEWLY ARRIVED.  
**SPORTING CARTRIDGES,**  
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded  
with E. C. Powder, a powder  
which gives universal satisfaction.  
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS  
AND AMMUNITION STORE,  
Nos. 5-7, Becclesfield Arcade. [17]

**A LING & CO.**  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
HONGKONG.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**  
STORE.  
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND...  
MIRROR MAKER.  
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADINGS.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING  
UNDERTAKEN.  
TELEPHONE 1919. [75]

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY**  
LIMITED.

**TIME-TABLE**

**WEEK DAYS.**

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.15	" 10 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 10 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 4.00	" 10 "

**NIGHT CARS.**

11.30 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
1.00	to 1.30	" 30 "

**SATURDAY.**  
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight  
SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.30	" 10 "
2.30	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 4.00	" 10 "

**NIGHT CARS.**  
As on Week Days.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already full running at the time  
stated in the Company's time-table, but not  
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Company's Office. No Season  
tickets will be issued until payment thereof  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque  
to the Company's Office. Order representing Bank  
Notes.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & FOR,**  
General Managers.

# KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

## TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

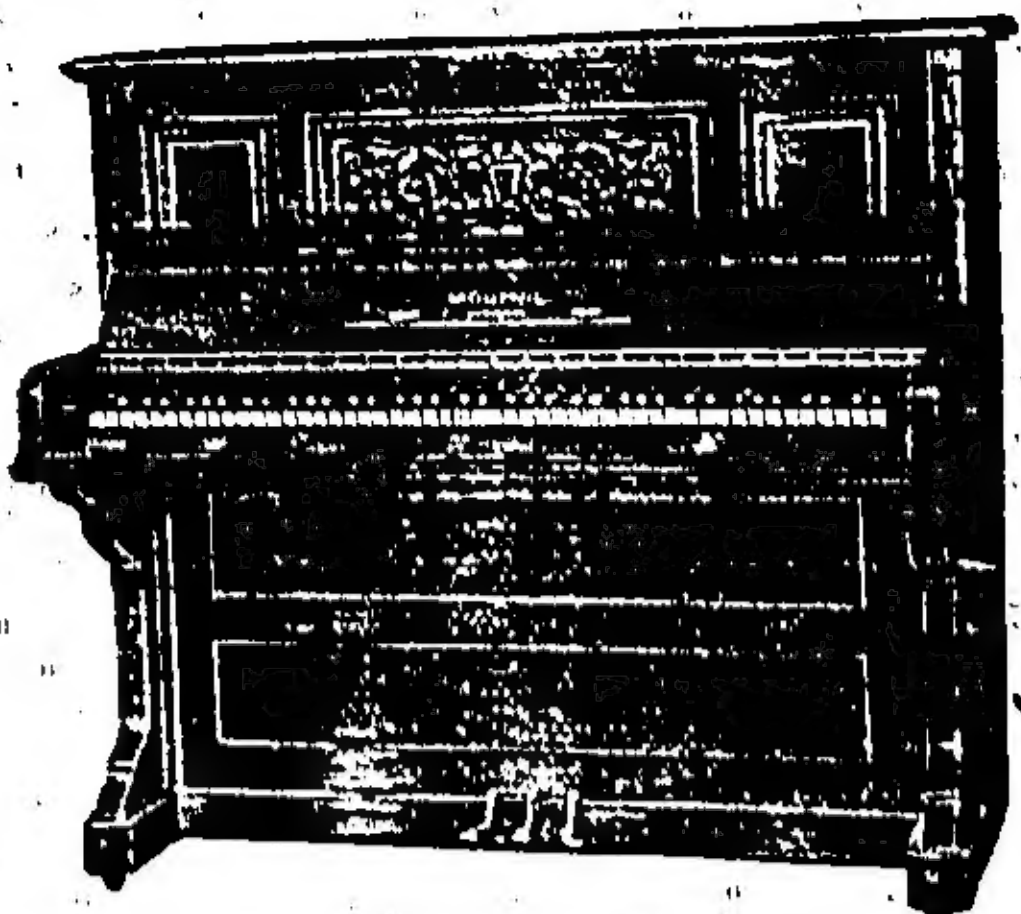
Stations	No. 1 Through Express.	No. 2 Local.	No. 3 Through Express.	No. 4 Local.	No. 5 Through Express.	No. 6 Local.	No. 7 Through Express.	No. 8 Local.	No. 9 Through Express.	No. 10 Local.	No. 11 Through Express.	No. 12 Local.	No. 13 Through Express.	No. 14 Local.	No. 15 Through Express.	No. 16 Local.
CANTON (Ta Sha Tan)	7.30	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15
Shum Chai	7.45	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30
Shum Chai	7.55	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40
Shum Chai	8.05	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50
Shum Chai	8.15	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00
Shum Chai	8.25	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10
Shum Chai	8.35	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20
Shum Chai	8.45	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30
Shum Chai	8.55	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40
Shum Chai	9.05	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50
Shum Chai	9.15	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00
Shum Chai	9.25	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10
Shum Chai	9.35	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20
Shum Chai	9.45	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30
Shum Chai	9.55	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40
Shum Chai	10.05	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50
Shum Chai	10.15	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00
Shum Chai	10.25	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10
Shum Chai	10.35	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20
Shum Chai	10.45	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30
Shum Chai	10.55	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40
Shum Chai	11.05	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50
Shum Chai	11.15	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00
Shum Chai	11.25	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10
Shum Chai	11.35	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20
Shum Chai	11.45	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30
Shum Chai	11.55	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40
Shum Chai	12.05	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50
Shum Chai	12.15	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00
Shum Chai	12.25	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10
Shum Chai	12.35	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20
Shum Chai	12.45	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30
Shum Chai	12.55	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40
Shum Chai	13.05	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50
Shum Chai	13.15	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00
Shum Chai	13.25	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10
Shum Chai	13.35	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20
Shum Chai	13.45	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30
Shum Chai	13.55	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40
Shum Chai	14.05	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50
Shum Chai	14.15	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00
Shum Chai	14.25	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10
Shum Chai	14.35	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20
Shum Chai	14.45	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30
Shum Chai	14.55	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40
Shum Chai	15.05	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50
Shum Chai	15.15	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00
Shum Chai	15.25	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10
Shum Chai	15.35	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20
Shum Chai	15.45	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30
Shum Chai	15.55	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40
Shum Chai	16.05	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50
Shum Chai	16.15	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00
Shum Chai	16.25	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10
Shum Chai	16.35	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20
Shum Chai	16.45	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30
Shum Chai	16.55	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40
Shum Chai	17.05	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50
Shum Chai	17.15	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	25.00
Shum Chai	17.25	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	25.10
Shum Chai	17.35	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50	25.20
Shum Chai	17.45	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	25.00	25.30
Shum Chai	17.55	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	25.10	25.40
Shum Chai	18.05	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50	25.20	25.50
Shum Chai	18.15	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	25.00	25.30	26.00
Shum Chai	18.25	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	25.10	25.40	26.10
Shum Chai	18.35	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50	25.20	25.50	26.20
Shum Chai	18.45	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	25.00	25.30	26.00	26.30
Shum Chai	18.55	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.1									



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Scientifically constructed of the best materials are a sound to none for lasting quality and are backed by a

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for  
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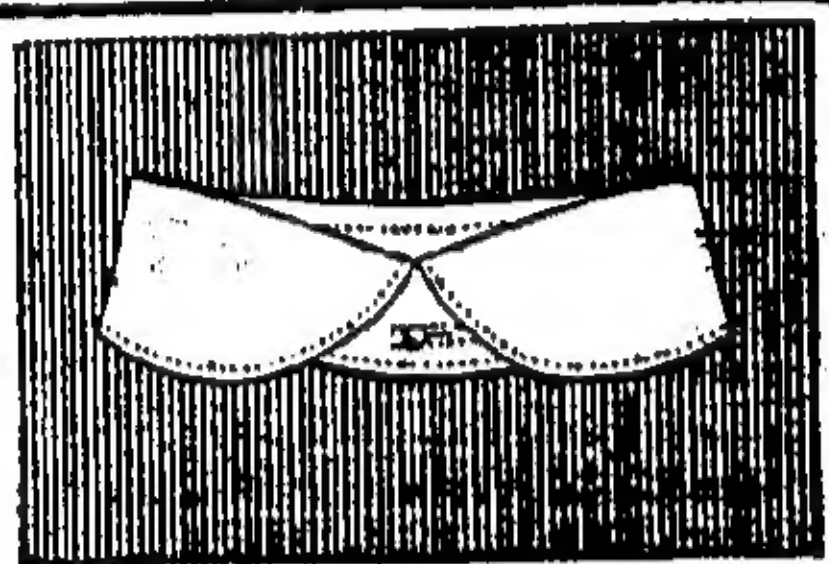
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S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

(22-1)

Summit

Shape 63.



Designed specially for hot-weather wear. A shapely collar which sits well, it allows ample freedom for the neck, plenty of space for the knot and permits the tie to slide easily between the folds.

Depth of band in front 1 inch, depth at back 1 1/2 inch.

STOCKED IN QUARTER SIZES—FOUR TO EVERY INCH.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VIGUEUX ROAD.

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(43)

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FRUIT. GARIBALDI. MILK.  
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ETC., ETC., ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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(107)

## THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

MACK SENNET'S MASTERPIECE

## "MICKEY"

featuring

MABEL NORMAND

Prices for both performances \$1.00 and 60 Cts.

Booking (for 9.15 p.m.) at ROBINSON'S.

(123)

BRITISH AIRWAYS.  
PRESENT RULES FOR CIVILIAN  
FLYING.

BY MAJOR C. C. TURNER.

If the map issued by the Air Ministry, showing the aerial routes that are now open to civilian flying, be compared with the map of prohibited areas under the operation of pre-war Aerial Navigation Acts, a striking contrast will be seen. Before the war the whole of the United Kingdom could be flown over, with the exception of a number of areas each of small extent. The coastline, however, could only be crossed at a few points. Under the new law the whole of the United Kingdom is prohibited area, except on the routes shown in the map; whilst aircraft arriving from overseas must land at one of four appointed aerodromes.

From time to time, no doubt, the aerial routes will be increased in number, and we are promised also improved facilities to suit coming developments. Meanwhile, it is understood that pleasure flying, such as that permitted during the Easter holidays, will continue, and inquiries among aviation companies elicited the information that passenger flying will be possible at all the principle pleasure resorts in the near future. One imagines that ordinary cross-country flying and ballooning will be permitted to only licensed pilots in properly inspected vehicles.

The map illustrates routes over which flying will be permitted. It does not follow that preparations are complete for the inauguration of services over these routes. As a matter of fact, the companies are not yet ready to avail themselves fully of the opportunities offered. For one thing, since the armistice aeroplane manufacture has been more or less making time; moreover, companies which have been trying to purchase Service machines from the Air Ministry have not yet found it possible to do much business. There are, however, exceptions; and already one firm—Handley Page, Ltd.—have appointed agents in the City who are prepared to accept passengers and freight for conveyance by aeroplane.

THE NEW TRAFFIC.

The map gives an impression of aircraft services in full operation, running regularly and punctually. But we must not forget that from that point of view the proof is yet to come. At first there will be disappointments, as well as agreeable surprises; but it will certainly be found that in a little while, as experience is amassed, and routine worked down to, that aircraft services will become as dependable as railways and steamship lines.

Details of the regulations have yet to be issued, and aerial law, as it affects the international traffic, will be published with the Treaty of Peace. Already many of the essential points are known, for the reports of the sub-committees of the International Aerial Commission have been issued. The precise conditions under which pilots are to be trained and licensed have yet to be decided. As regards inspection of machines, it is understood that, although for Easter holiday flying this was carried out by Air Ministry officials, it will in future be left to inspectors appointed by the firms concerned, these inspectors, of course, being approved by the Ministry.

The Air Ministry have been well advised in limiting at first the number of aerial routes. It is obviously necessary to feel the way. That there will be attempts to evade the law may be confidently expected. The limitation of the routes will enable the authorities more easily to supervise traffic. There are two important dangers; one, that of the immigration of very undesirable aliens, the other that of the smuggling of dutiable goods.

PARACHUTE SMUGGLING.

Aircraft crossing the coast at any point not authorized will be immediately reported. It is difficult to believe that an aeroplane engaged in any form of illicit operation could not only cross the coast, but could land at an unauthorized aerodrome, without being noticed and discovered. Night offers no protection to the offender, for there is no such thing as complete silencing of the engine; and no landing can be made at night without very conspicuous lighting arrangements. It has been thought that dutiable goods might be dropped by parachute at pre-arranged spots. This is hardly likely in view of the fact that by day such an operation could be seen at a great distance, and by night it could not be done without signal lights. Moreover, a parachute may drift in almost any direction and to any distance; and to entrust valuable articles to this precarious vehicle would be folly of which even a criminal would scarcely be capable.

That some sort of aerial police will ultimately prove necessary appears likely. They might be required for the rarer and more desperate cases, but, so far as can be foreseen, a well-organized system of look-outs and communications should make attempts to evade the law unprofitable. Heavy penalties for offences will, of course, be necessary.

Aircraft coming from abroad will have to be inspected at the appointed aerodrome, and in view of the fact that an aeroplane contains a large number of nooks and crannies eminently suitable for the secretion of small, valuable, dutiable articles, the work of examination is likely to prove arduous.

## TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND!

There is something rather appalling in the semi-official announcement that what are called the "Peace Honours," which are to be announced on June 3rd for the King's Birthday, will run to 25,000 names. I hardly imagined that there could be so many people who have escaped inclusion in the long lists of the war period, and it does not seem that the very general protests against the continual outflow from the fountain have penetrated as yet into the highest official circles. Perhaps, however, the best thing to do is to hope that this tremendous rush will be the last, and that when all the 25,000 have been duly decorated we shall return to a normal state of affairs, so that in the next generation there may be an appreciable proportion of the population which recognises the distinction of being undecorated, even for good work. (Westminster Gazette).

TRADE REPORT.  
EXPORTS.

TIN. Owing to the lifting of the American embargo, prices have hardened a good deal during the last 48 hours. Closing quotations are: 60 per cent. at \$80; 80 per cent. at \$81; 90 per cent. at \$77.

"SILVER CASSIA" is slightly easier and the 4 10 1 assortment can now be had at \$58 per picul.

WOOD OIL. Is quiet at \$29.

PEASANT OIL. There is a small stock and the market is strong. Quotations are: No. 1 at \$10; No. 2 at \$29.

TEA OIL. There is a fair enquiry. The closing rate is \$24, and the market is likely to go higher.

GALVANIZED IRON. A small business has been done at \$5 for No. 1 quality.

CASSIA OIL. There is a fair enquiry, and a small stock. Quotations: 80/90 per cent. c.a. \$215; 75/80 per cent. c.a. \$205; and 70/75 per cent. c.a. \$190.

ANISED OIL. Is deg. Some business is reported at \$125.

CARBOXY CASSIA. There is a good demand and selected "Bundled" is wanted at \$14 to \$14.50 per picul.

PEASANT. Unshelled at \$11.25; Shelled 30-35's at \$15.50; 32-34's at \$15; 34-36's at \$14.60; 36-38's at \$14.30; and 38-40's at \$14. A very fair business has been done and prices will probably rule higher.

LARD. There is a strong demand. "Old tins" have been done at \$41 and "New tins" at \$41.75. Prices will have to go higher yet, as the demand from Europe and South America has not by any means been satisfied.

RICE. Local prices have continued to advance steadily, but no fresh business of any importance has been recorded during the past week. We quote as follows:

Siam straight at \$18 (nominal).

Siam straight at \$18 (small stock).

Siam round at \$14.

Siam round at \$13.50.

Siam long at \$12.50.

THE DANGER OF  
DEMONSTRATIONS.

STRONG COMMENTS AT A  
SHANGHAI INQUEST.

Strong remarks were made by Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, in a rider to the verdict which was returned on June 16th at an inquest into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese, who died from the effects of a bullet wound in the head, inflicted by an officer of Police in the suppression of a civil commotion in Shantung Road, Shanghai.

The Assessor: I deem it my duty to add that, in my opinion, the police of all ranks behaved on this occasion with great patience and fortitude; that the action of Chief Inspector Vaughan was entirely justified and probably prevented a more dangerous outbreak of this kind, and apparently anti-foreign, ferocity. And I trust that this and other unfortunate incidents will serve as a warning to all classes of the community of the dangers that lurk in such demonstrations as we have recently witnessed, for such occasions are invariably attended by the looting and looting of our streets but also to the political looting of every description who infect these Settlements to further their own nefarious ends, with the inevitable result of the effusion of blood.

Magistrate Kuan. I agree with the learned Assessor.

## COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, in their report, dated Hongkong, June 20th, states:—

Since our last report on the 23rd ult., a very lively activity has been shown by buyers during the whole interval of over three weeks. This has substantially improved prices and has resulted in a handsome business of 10,000 bales at an advance of \$6 to \$13 per bale.

The news of the continued rise in the price of yarn in India and the big fall in rupee exchange have also strengthened our market, and sellers are firmly holding their stock in the expectation of still better rates. At the close our market is decidedly steady.

Unsold stocks, 3,600 bales; uncleaned, 23,000 bales.

ARRIVALS.—Extra str. *Tosani Maru*, *Kuwang*, *Chunyang* and *Tenkin Maru*, from Bombay, have brought in altogether 9,583 bales for Hongkong.

SHANGHAI reports a very healthy tone and good business during the interval with a steady rise in rates all round.

JAPANESE YARN.—Owing to very high prices of yarn in Japan, a moderate business has passed at the following quotations:—Nagasaki No. 20s, at \$28; 3 Horses No. 16s, at \$27; 3 Horses No. 20s, at \$26; 2,000 bales of Yellow Joss No. 20s, at \$26; 2,000 bales of Blue Fish No. 20s, at \$26.

RAW COTTON.—There is no stock. Quotation:—Bengal at \$47 to \$51; Chinese at \$40 to \$54 per picul.

SUMMONS SERVED IN AN  
AEROPLANE.

What is probably the first case of a summons being served in an aeroplane was reported to the Kingston-on-Thames magistrates. Major Colin Cooper, R.A.F., who was summoned for exceeding the motor-car speed-limit and driving without a licence, wrote apologising for not attending. "The policeman delivered the summons to me in an aeroplane," ran his letter, "and when I took it up with me it blew out, therefore I did not know the date on which to appear." The defendant was fined.

EMPIRE REVUE COMPANY.  
FORTHCOMING VISIT TO THEATRE  
ROYAL.

The Empire Revue Company, which is due at the Theatre Royal in a few days time, originally set out from South Africa, after having extensively toured that country, and has touched India, Rangoon and the Straits on its way to the Far East.

The opening performance in Hongkong takes place on Thursday evening next, when a "colossal Vaudeville Banquet" will be presented. In this performance, each individual member of the Company will be seen in his or her particular vaudeville speciality, and we are promised a rare treat.

George Ross, who besides being writer and producer of the various revues staged by the Company, is also a comedian and instrumentalist, has been described as the "one-man-music-hall" as he is a host in himself and is capable of keeping an audience amused for hours with his exceptionally versatile talent.

Miss Edyth Hyland, a mezzo soprano, has received ovations from audiences in Shanghai and North China. This young lady is said to possess a most charming stage presence which at once establishes her as a favourite with her listeners.

Many other talented artists appear in "The Vaudeville Banquet" amongst whom may be mentioned Bertie and Benson, in their exceedingly clever juggling performance of foolscap; Hal, the Australian juggling juggler, a feature of whose number is the introduction of the most humorous patter; Alma Waite and Benny Chorus, in song and dance; Hugs Graham, Dorothy Sutton and Company in a "modern one-act comedy"; Billy and Doris Harley, in their specialty dancing and singing number; Dorothy Sutton and her "Merry Widows"; Waite and "C." (That's all); and Daisy Doris, a charming soubrette and dancer.

The Company is one which should please local theatre-goers, and booking promises to be exceedingly brisk at Moutrie's for the short season during which the Company will appear here.

The Vaudeville Banquet will be presented on Thursday and Friday nights and will be followed by a series of the latest Revue successes, including "The Follies," "Oh Baby," and "Let's Go."

## CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, June 22nd.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

After his resignation the Civil Governor, Chak Wong, went to Hongkong. The seal and documents of the office were handed to the Tschun. The Directors of the Military Government decided that Chak's successor should be appointed by votes. Commander Li Kan-yuen, of the Yunnanese troops, obtained the highest number of votes, and will accordingly become Civil Governor.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Commander Lam-fu, the Defence Commissioner of Shinghui, has decided to set out on a tour of inspection in order to study the causes of the unrest prevailing. Lam has purchased a motor-bus which is to be armed with a machine-gun.

A message states that the Shinghui troops in the Sun Hing district are fighting with the Kwangsi troops.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

It is stated that the members of the On Fook Association have agreed to support the formation of the new Cabinet by Chow Shu-mo, with the Cabinet Ministers to be elected by them.

The Peking Government has decided to recognise the Omsk Government of Russia. Wu Tai-tak has been appointed Minister to Japan.

BISMARCK'S METHOD OF  
MAKING PEACE.

STRIKING REMINDER FROM M.  
HARDEN.

Maximilian Harden, in a recent number of *Die Zukunft*, recalls the behaviour of Bismarck in 1871 and the heavy yokes that Bismarck placed on France in connection with the present situation and the tactics of the German political leaders.

In 1871, at the time of the peace negotiations, he writes, "Bismarck, annoyed, slightly raised his voice. Bismarck then began to speak in German, although he was perfectly aware that Favre did not know a word of German. When wonder was manifested at his behavior, the Chancellor declared that there was no need for him to behave more politely than the French plenipotentiaries did. When asked what attitude Germany would adopt in case of a French refusal to sign the treaty, Bismarck replied:—

"We will continue to occupy the forts. The armistice is not likely to be prolonged, and in any case we will lock up Paris more tightly than before. Our measures will prove efficient when the French feel the pangs of hunger; in the meantime, we will ask for their arms and their guns. Let them cry if they like; they would at last realize now, rich as they are, that it is impossible to carry out, to a victorious enemy."

In 1919, the situation is the same for the Germans, and the Iron Chancellor would think that we are threatening too much. From the beginning the Weimar Assembly has declared that our opponents adopted an impudent attitude.

Herr Dernburg recently made threats again in the *Tagblatt*. He also said, according to the formula of Károlyi, that if Germany does not obtain the peace she has a right to, she will open her gates wide to Bolshevism. For the present, let us be content, if the honourable Deputy opens wide to us the gates of the splendid villa he possesses at Grunewald.

## NANNING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

June 18th.

BANDITS BUSY.

Alarming reports of the prevalence of robbers continually come to hand. There are many different bands, varying in size from a few dozen to several hundreds, and they have paid their unwelcome visits to Lung On, Cheng Sai, and Chung To Len. At Lung On they are said to possess smokeless powder. They carried away about twenty women.

FINANCES OF KWANGSI.

A few days ago the Provincial Governor, Lei Cheng Sheng, issued a statement about the financial position of the province, from which it appears that the army maintained in Hunan to fight against the Northerners is costing about \$300,000 a month; that the soldiers maintained throughout the whole province of Kwangsi cost about \$3,000,000 a year; and that the expenses of the Civil Governor's *yamen* amount to over \$1,000,000 a year. On the credit side the annual revenue of the province is a little more than \$5,000,000. There is, therefore, every year a serious deficit which cannot be met indefinitely by issuing paper money.

(The inference is that this has been done hitherto). The Civil Governor wished to economise by having fewer soldiers and by reducing the staff in the *yamen*, and curtailing similar expenses. A beginning in the latter direction has been made by the dismissal of about thirty underlings from the *yamen*. The difficulty about the former is that discharged soldiers usually become robbers, and so add to the troubles of this distracted country. The above statement was made by the Civil Governor after consultation with Generals Luk Wing-ting and Tam Ho-ming.

VISIT OF H.M.S. "SANDPIPER."

On the 11th inst. the British gunboat *Sandpiper* arrived at Nanning where she will stay for a few days before going on to Lungchow. The journey from Wuchow was a slow one, not unattended by danger in negotiating the rocky rapids, which the water is not yet sufficiently high to cover completely. It is said that H.M.S. *Mooschen* is coming, but is waiting for the water in the river to rise. Owing to heavy rain yesterday and the day before, there has been a rise of 7ft. or 8ft., so we may hope to see the *Mooschen* before long.

OPIMUM ROBERTS.

There have been several cases lately of smuggled opium being stolen by force from the carriers. In one case more than a thousand ounces, and in another case over a hundred ounces, were brought from Foseh and safely landed in Nanning concealed in wine jars, but before the bearers of it had gone far along the street they were set upon by men dressed in soldiers' uniforms who seized the drug. Though this happened in broad daylight no one dared to interfere, partly because the soldiers are regarded as privileged and partly because the opium is illicit traffic.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS BAD.

During these last two months business in Nanning has been very bad, and is now only about one-third of what it was formerly. This is partly due to the long drought, which has prevented the farmers from having any money to spend, and partly to the boycott of Japanese goods. Many traders had large stocks of these goods which they now have to store away out of sight.

PUBLIC GRANARIES OPENED.

The Yee Ts'ong, supported by public subscriptions for storing rice when it is cheap in order to sell it in times of dearth, is now open and is selling its stocks at \$2.75 per picul. As the shops are charging \$7.50 this is a great help to the poor, but the rice has deteriorated by having been kept for three years or more.

At Shui Luk the price of rice has gone up to \$15 per picul, and many poor people are eating grass and the bark of trees as a substitute for rice.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS.

This afternoon the largest theatre in Nanning was crowded with an enthusiastic gathering of students from all the schools in the city to listen to stirring speeches from the Taoyin and others exhorting them to do all in their power to spread the boycott, and encourage home industries. A number of self-sacrificing resolutions were passed, such as to abstain from wearing any more leather boots or foreign clothes and to revert to the old style cloth shoes and oiled-paper umbrellas. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, mostly students, were present at the meeting, which began at 12 o'clock and continued till close on 4 p.m. Nearly twenty speakers addressed the gathering.

FOOTBALL.

Undoubtedly by the heat the sailors of H.M.S. *Sandpiper* met the students of the Normal School this afternoon, in a football match arranged by the Postal Commissioner, Mr. T. N. Manna. Unfortunately, half the ground was covered with water an inch or two deep. The Englishmen suffered the disadvantage of having to play in their topcoats, or other headgear, to avoid the risk of sunstroke. In the first-half there was no scoring, though the sailors were pressing the school goal most of the time. After half-time play was mostly on the dry half of the ground and the sailors scored one goal, thus winning the match. As the *Sandpiper* could not field a full team, one or two local foreigners assisted them. It is hoped to arrange a similar match when the *Mooschen* arrives.



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

## BILL TO PREVENT ENEMY PROPAGANDA IN THE EMPIRE.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber on Saturday, at 12.30 p.m. There were present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT (Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.).

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. C. McLENNAN, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CRATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLKE (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. H. F. DODWELL.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PAIR.

MR. A. D. BALL, Clerk of Councils.

READING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1910.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL I beg to move the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914-1916."

As hon. members are aware, it is proposed to carry the Bill through all its stages at this meeting and I shall presently move that the Standing Orders be suspended.

In view of the course I propose to adopt it may be as well if I explain now the objects and reasons of the Bill.

These objects and reasons are sufficiently set out in the "Objects and Reasons" printed at the foot of the Bill and which hon. members have before them.

The object of this Bill is to carry out the general intention, which is designed to take effect throughout the British Empire, of putting an end in the British Empire to enemy Missions, or Missions which (though nominally neutral) are of enemy association, and which have been used for political propaganda purposes against the interests of Great Britain and her Allies.

This Bill enables the Governor to vest the property real or personal of such Missions in the Custodian under the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, which carries with it, under the full form of vesting order, authorised by this Ordinance, the right for the Custodian to sell and dispose of the property of such Missions to any purchaser and to give a good and valid title thereto.

In addition to this, it will be noticed that certain words are inserted at the end of the Bill, which were suggested to me by my hon. friend who represents the Justices of the Peace, which run as follows:—

"Including the power to execute, vary or determine any trust affecting the whole or any part of such property."

The result of that will be the Custodian will have power, if thought fit, to either execute the trust at present affecting the property or to vary or determine the same. I mentioned this clause to the Land Officer and examined some of the deeds affecting these Missions in the Land Office. The Land Officer considers those words are apt for the purpose aimed at. While we want to have power in appropriate cases to vary or determine the Trust, I think I ought to inform the Council that, as a matter of fact, so far as beneficial activities are concerned they have been carried on for some months past by other bodies in this Colony, such as the Church Missionary Society and the French Missions, and it is the general intention of the Government that the charitable and beneficial activities which were formerly carried on by these Missions for the benefit of Chinese and others in this Colony should be continued. I do not think I need say any more. With these observations I beg to move the first reading of the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the suspension of the Standing Orders in order to enable the Bill to be passed through all its stages at one meeting.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and this course was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved the second reading of the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then adjourned sine die.

## SPORT

## LAWN TENNIS

## C.R.C. (A) v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

This match in the Hongkong Tennis League was played at Causeway Bay and resulted in a win for the C.R.C. team by 67 to 42 games. Scores:—

Wong Po Keung and Chou Man Ping lost to Rumjahn and Yvanovich, 5-6; beat Kay and Forster, 7-4; beat Crook and Ismail, 7-4.

Wong Po Kie and Lo Man Pan beat Rumjahn and Yvanovich, 7-4; beat Kay and Forster, 7-4; beat Crook and Ismail, 7-4.

Yew Man Tsun and Hung Man To lost to Rumjahn and Yvanovich, 4-7; beat Kay and Forster, 7-4; beat Crook and Ismail, 7-4.

C.R.C. (B) v. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

This match in the Hongkong Junior Tennis League was played at Causeway Bay on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the C.R.C. team by 66 games to 33. Scores:—

Geo. Lee and K. J. San beat C.S.M. Pragnell and Gr. Sandell, 11-0; lost to C.Q.S.M. Talfourd and Sgt. Davis, 5-6; beat Br. Amy and Lee-Corpl. Kirby, 8-3.

Mok Hing Kie and Yn Hew Fan beat C.S.M. Pragnell and Gr. Sandell, 9-2; beat C.Q.M.S. Talfourd and Sgt. Davis, 7-4; beat Br. Amy and Lee-Corpl. Kirby, 6-5.

C. F. Lee and J. A. Lam beat C.S.M. Pragnell and Gr. Sandell, 9-2; lost to C.Q.M.S. Talfourd and Sgt. Davis, 5-6; beat Br. Amy and Lee-Corpl. Kirby, 6-5.

R.A.O.C. v. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps met the 88th Co. R.G.A. "B" team in the Garrison Tennis League on Friday, and after some interesting tennis, won the match by 41 to 19 games. The contest at one time looked a fairly easy thing for the gunners, but Taylor and Moss went down heavily to Bunde and Harding. This pair were in particularly good form, and winning the last game by 8-1, won the match for their side. Scores:—

S. Sergt. Gibbons and S. Sergt. Eoughan lost to Sgt. Haskings and Gr. Baines, 3-6; lost to Corpl. Taylor and Gr. Horsfall, 4-5.

Capt. Bunde and S. Cdr. Harding, beat Sgt. Haskings and Gr. Baines, 7-2; beat Corpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss, 9-1; beat Gr. Sandell and Gr. Horsfall, 3-4.

Capt. Mann and S. Sergt. Prior beat Sgt. Haskings and Gr. Baines, 6-3; lost to Corpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss, 2-7; beat Gr. Sandell and Gr. Horsfall, 5-4.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER I hope this Bill means that it will be part of the post-war policy, not merely of this Colony but of the whole Empire to frustrate the establishment within our business of any Mission or Association or Institution, controlled or directed by persons, whose race has produced that vain culture which can only be likened to the culture of disease. The Empire has had to reap the crop of sedition which we now know only too well was largely sown and fertilised by the people who posed as Ministers of God, and although the peace terms, if they are signed, may suffice to prevent a recurrence of open warfare, although they may manacle the mailed fist, they will not prevent that feeling of hatred in the German mind which the war has engendered and which is consummated by the great defeat they have suffered. We can only prevent the dangers arising from that feeling of hatred—the insidious policy of propaganda and mind poisoning which we must expect them to undertake—by adopting a policy based on the utmost vigilance and distrust.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—With regard to what the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace has said, I may say that the Government, through the debates which have taken place in this Council during the course of the war, is in no sort of doubt as to the feeling of our Colony with regard to this return of our enemies here, or of their starting any business again or institutions of various kinds. The Secretary of State is in full possession of this Colony, and even at the present time the subject of allowing the missionaries of those countries who have been our enemies to enter the Colony again is under discussion. It is hoped that the result, from our own point of view, will be entirely satisfactory.

The Bill was then read a second time. Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment and, upon Council resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Council then adjourned sine die.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB

## SATURDAY NIGHT'S SUCCESSFUL FETE.

The organizers of the night fete at the Victoria Recreation Club, on Saturday, must feel gratified at the success which attended their efforts. It will be welcome news to many that the V.R.C. intend to hold a series of such fets during the summer.

On Saturday night, there was a large gathering including H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.), the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), Mr. Justice C. D. Melbourne, Capt. Hopcroft, and Mr. P.P.J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., to witness the well-contested swimming competitions, which took place in the Club bath. The premises were suitably decorated for the occasion with flags of the Allied Nations, and comfortable seating accommodation was provided for the visitors. An orchestra rendered pleasing selections of music which helped to enliven the proceedings.

There were ten aquatic events, including items for the Army and Navy, the ladies, the girls, and the boys. All the items were keenly contested but it was remarked that the handicapping left room for improvement.

The programme opened with a two-lengths handicap race for which there were eighteen competitors. The winners of the heats were M. A. Carvalho, R. Tatham, D. Lyon, E. Sousa, G. Hall and A. Logan. The final was won by G. A. V. Hall by one-fifth of a second. D. Lyon, a young swimmer of whom more is likely to be heard in the near future, was second.

It was a pity that the Services did not turn out in full force. There were only three competitors, all of them army men, and, consequently, much of the interest in the event was lost. Sergeant White (R.E.) Sergeant Strange (R.A.M.C.) and C.Q.M.S. Smith (Manchester) entered, and Smith won in the very good time of 33 seconds. The race was an excellent one. White, who is regarded as the best swimmer in the Garrison, gave 3 seconds start to Smith, who used the trudgen stroke and finished a length ahead of White. In passing, it may be mentioned that Smith has organised several bathing parties for the men of the Manchester Regiment, and has assisted to a considerable extent in creating an interest in swimming among his comrades.

The two lengths Ladies' handicap was won by Mrs. F. Bragg, while Miss B. Jennings, who had a handicap of 20 seconds, secured second place.

The running header from the spring board was an interesting race and was won by G. A. V. Hall. Miss J. Walker was first in the girls' race, and A. F. B. Silva-Netto led the race for boys.

The Ladies' Nomination attracted nearly twenty entrants and furnished much amusement. The competitors had to swim over a hurdle, dive for an object, and return over the same hurdle to the spring-post. A Logan (nominated by Miss B. Jennings) came in first and M. A. Carvalho (nominated by Miss Carvalho) second.

Four teams entered for the two-lengths team race, when went to J. C. Finch's team after a very close and exciting struggle.

At the request of His Excellency, G. A. V. Hall, J. Stewart, F. Finch, and F. R. Ferns gave an exhibition of high diving which was greatly admired.

The diving was graceful and the recovery good, but there was at times a little too much splashing. A little diversion was created by a black spaniel, which was an interested spectator, being unable to resist the temptation to show its own prowess in the water. It jumped into the bath, turning a complete somersault in doing so, and swam about for a couple of minutes until the "bath boy" unconsciously fished it out with a boat-hook.

The night's entertainment concluded with a water polo match between teams representing Blue and White. In the first half the Blues had the game all their own way, scoring four goals to nil. The second half, however, was more interesting, and, when the final whistle blew, the sides were equal with six goals each. The match will be re-played later.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. D. Gow, who was thanked by Mr. R. A. B. Mitchell, the Hon. Secretary.

The following were the detailed results:—

Two lengths Handicap (final).—1, G. A. V. Hall; 2, D. Lyon.

Army and Navy Race.—1, C.Q.M.S. Smith, 2, Sgt. Strange.

Two lengths Handicap (ladies).—1, Mrs. F. Bragg; 2, Miss B. Jennings.

Running Header from Springboard.—1, G. A. V. Hall; 2, A. Logan.

Two lengths Handicap (girls).—1, Miss J. Walker; 2, Miss R. Young.

Two lengths Handicap (boys).—1, A. F. B. Silva-Netto; 2, A. Botelho.

Ladies' Nomination.—1, A. Logan; 2, M. A. Carvalho.

Two lengths team race.—1, J. C. Finch (capt.), L. M. Franco, S. A. Marcal, G. A. V. Hall; 2, H. Tatum (capt.), D. Logan, J. R. Soares, A. W. da Rosa.

Water-Polo.—Teams: Blue—J. Stewart (capt.), R. C. Witche, A. S. Ellis, F. M. Franco, Jr., R. Tatum, G. A. V. Hall, and W. B. Muskett. White—J. C. Finch (capt.), A. Logan, D. Lyon, L. M. Franco, M. A. Carvalho, J. R. Soares, and S. A. Marcal.

The following were the officials:—President, H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.); Judges, Mr. A. Silva-Netto, Mr. T. Meek, Mr. A. V. Barros, Mr. A. A. Alves, and Mr. A. S. Ellis.

Starters, Mr. A. E. S. Alves and Mr. A. H. Carroll. Time-keepers, Mr. T. Meek, Mr. A. A. Alves and Mr. J. Lyon. Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell (Actg. Hon. Secretary).

## CORONATION DAY.

## SERMON AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The following sermon was preached at the Cathedral on Sunday morning by Rev. E. Martin, M.A., on the text: "Fear God, honour the King."

This morning we recall that Coronation Day eight years ago when we watched King George V. with his royal consort passing down Constitution Hill on their way to be crowned at Westminster Abbey.

Somewhat wistfully our thoughts turned back to King Edward VII., and now what of his son? Our first impression of the new monarch was that true dignity which we have since learned to expect of him on all occasions of national importance.

With this royal grace we have come to associate the energy and human sympathy which characterise all the actions of our gracious King. His interest in every branch of our national efforts in the Great War has been tireless and unceasing, while the personal sympathy extended to innumerable bereaved families has won our Royal House an affection such as few peoples have ever bestowed on any ruler.

We do well to recall our thoughts of a year ago, and to rejoice with our sovereign in the position we find our British Empire to-day. In June last year the enemy were again across the Marne, Paris was in danger, the Channel Ports were threatened. We were checked, halted, driven back. Disaster seemed to stare us in the face. Yet to-day we behold Germany utterly defeated, and that, finally, by British blows. Politically among the nations no country has ever been so discredited and despised. The people themselves have revolted against militarism; the Kaiser and his relatives have abdicated; and we see a defeated nation endeavouring to be dignified as it receives just and humiliating terms from its Allied victors.

To-day's anniversary must be one of gladness and rejoicing for King and people alike. And yet we cannot be satisfied or vainglorious, for it is neither British nor Christian to brag and boast. Rather, like Marshal Foch when first congratulated on his amazing victory, we say: "Von nolite, Dumie," just as when, being greeted by the cities of Alsace and thanked as their deliverer, he pointed heavenwards with the words: "Do not thank me, thank Him." So far, then, as history is showing more and more the significance of Britain's part in the victory let us realise that it is God assigning to her once again the part of foremost custodian of truth, justice, progress, freedom and peace for humanity.

In view of this responsibility it should be our duty, first of all, to pull together in the days of peace as we have been doing throughout the war. Hong Kong, like every other part of our Empire, has shown signal examples of loyalty and self-sacrifice; loyalty in following a high and noble ideal, and sacrifice in the private opinion to support the will of the majority. Never has a united front been more necessary in our Colony than to-day if we are to advance and progress as our vocation demands. A united public mind in favour of honesty, sobriety and friendliness can alone secure us a clean social life and uphold the prestige of our country among surrounding peoples. A loyal support of British institutions would be a happy innovation in the conversation of the Colony, when our ships, our local government, our Allies, our Church might be spoken of with commendation or even sorrow rather than mere captious criticism or condemnation. In particular, our Church and Religion demands our personal support as the aid given to enable us to put our ideals into practical effect. Indeed, the only sure method of retaining our ideals is by constantly throwing open the windows of our hearts and minds towards those shining peaks of duty and self-sacrifice which stand in the very City of God Himself. Some time ago a correspondent ventured to ask King George if the statement were true that he read the Bible daily. His Majesty replied: "More than thirty years ago I promised my mother that I would read a chapter of the Bible each day, and I still adhere to this practice." By prayer and by watchfulness may we all escape selfishness, and serve as loyal citizens in a united Empire.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING

A GREEK ARRESTED.

When the French mail steamer *Nere* arrived in Hongkong harbour from Haiphong, on Friday, Chief Revenue Officer Wilden, acting on information, went on board, and searched the luggage of G. Agnathocopoulos, a Greek subject. In a suit case Mr. Wilden found 35 pounds of raw opium, valued at \$408, concealed underneath a quantity of clothing. He arrested the owner, who, it is said, embarked at Port Said—and produced him before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistracy, on Saturday. The case was remanded.

ANOTHER TRESPASSER AT THE PEAK.

Mrs. D. Blair, the manageress of the Peak Hotel, noticing a Chinese youth loitering in the servants' quarters, telephoned to Sergeant Purdon, of the Peak Police Station, and he arrested the unwelcome visitor.

When the defendant was charged at the Magistracy, on Saturday, with trespassing, Sgt. Purdon pressed for punishment which would act as a deterrent, because it was impossible to keep an eye on every undesirable entering the hotel.

Mr. Hutchison, saying he could not look upon the offence as a serious one, imposed a fine of \$5.

## "WALK-OVER" SHOES



SHOES



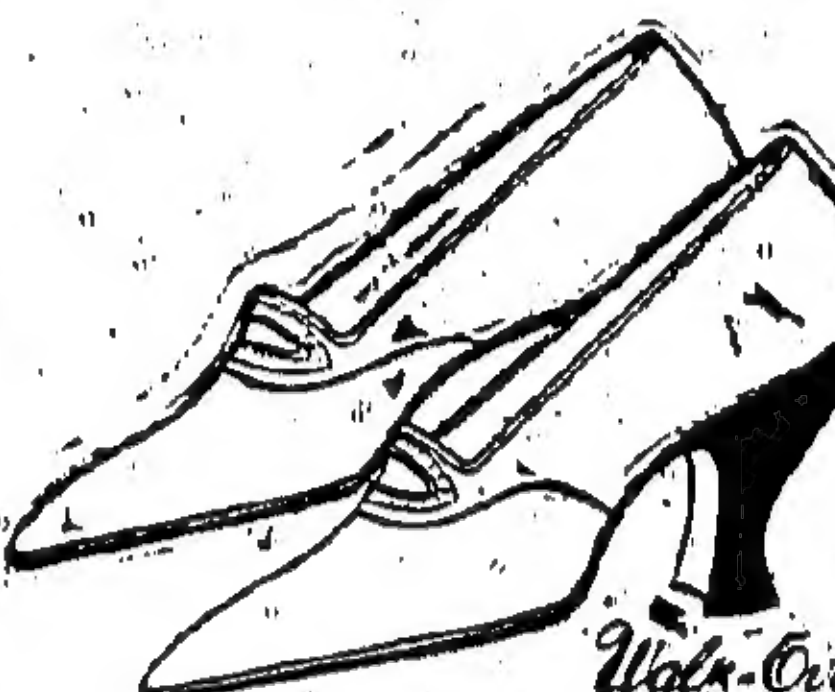
FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN

WALK-OVER SHOES LOOK WELL

from the first day they are put on until the last day they are worn. They're conspicuous because of their particularly attractive appearance. They hold their original shape because they're properly

lasted, made of the best leather, carefully constructed and finished. They're correct in style, covering many different models, reliable in service, comfortable, right in every way.

IN WHITE FOR LADIES FROM \$11.50 per pair



IN WHITE FOR GENTLEMEN FROM \$10.50 per pair

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mad canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter end and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

is with us once more at

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES, AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE. AGENTS WANTED!!! Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply: CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY, Manufacturers of the well known "Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2892. Manufacturing:—19/22, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K384. Hongkong, March 3rd, 1918. (489)

Wm Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Our London buyer, having secured some time before the

Armistice a selection of the BEST WOOLLEN

SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, etc., We are in a

position to offer WELL-CUT and TAILORED Garments

of superior BRITISH CLOTHS at a LOWER price

than can be purchased in England to-day.

SUITS from \$50.00.

OVERCOATS from \$40.00.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

LADY travelling to England via Suez and September with one child wants nurse, or help during voyage.  
Apply—  
Box No. 886,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[195]

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON.

American S.S. "WESTCAHOOT."

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all the Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and at extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. when delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd June, will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined at 10 A.M. on Wednesday the 26th June, by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after the arrival of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

(GEO. GRIMBLE & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1919. [806]

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.,

at his Sales Room,  
A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Comprising—  
Blankets, Napkins, Serge, Towels, Rain-coats, Combs, and Stationery.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1919. [806]

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, June 26th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room,  
A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-chairs, Carrots, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overstuffed Sideboard, Napkins, Table Cloths, Hat Stands and a long list of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, June 23rd, 1919. [806]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the selling by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 24th day of June, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of ONE LOT of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Description	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. M.
1	Lot 1, bounded by the road on the north, the road on the south, the road on the east, and the road on the west.	1.00	43,560	43,560	1.00
2	Lot 2, bounded by the road on the north, the road on the south, the road on the east, and the road on the west.	1.00	43,560	43,560	1.00
3	Lot 3, bounded by the road on the north, the road on the south, the road on the east, and the road on the west.	1.00	43,560	43,560	1.00
4	Lot 4, bounded by the road on the north, the road on the south, the road on the east, and the road on the west.	1.00	43,560	43,560	1.00
5	Lot 5, bounded by the road on the north, the road on the south, the road on the east, and the road on the west.	1.00	43,560	43,560	1.00
6	Lot 6, bounded by the road on the north, the road on the south, the road on the east, and the road on the west.	1.00	43,560	43,560	1.00
7	Lot 7, bounded by the road on the north, the road on the south, the road on the east, and the road on the west.	1.00	43,560	43,560	1.00
8	Lot 8, bounded by the road on the north, the road on the south, the road on the east, and the road on the west.	1.00	43,560	43,560	1.00
9	Lot 9, bounded by the road on the north, the road on the south, the road on the east, and the road on the west.	1.00	43,560	43,560	1.00
10	Lot 10, bounded by the road on the north, the road on the south, the road on the east, and the road on the west.	1.00	43,560	43,560	1.00

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE.

ON and after 1st JULY next, the hours of business will be as follows:—

GENERAL STORE 9.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

WINE DEPARTMENT (Saturdays 8.30 A.M. and Warehouse, ) to 1 P.M.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT (Sundays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.)

Such Public holidays as are observed by us, same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours, as above.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 4th, 1919. [849]

## K WONG FAT.

NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

DEALERS IN

ALL kinds of IVORY, SANDALWOOD, MOTHER-OF-PEARL AND SILVER.

WARES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

37, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [818]

## INTIMATIONS

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

## NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted by the above Pharmacy at 33, Queen's Road Central, has been transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, who have taken over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books.

Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary, 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, W. STAPLETON, Manager.

Hongkong, June 18th, 1919. [832]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED from 13 Queen's Road Central (under the Astor House) to No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (i.e. 3 shops next to Astor House). This store's Telephone No. is 2907.

SANG NOW, Rattan Furniture Store.

Hongkong, June 17th, 1919. [882]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shipchangers, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 89 & 101, DES VOUX ROAD CENT. (opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 308.

Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [802]

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

40

## TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

W. L. PATTENDEN, GILMAN & CO., LTD., 84, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

[787]

## TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.

Address—

"A. B.", Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[868]

## TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 4-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—

FEROY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [822]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden.

Possession July 15th.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings

[81]

## THE PEAK.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—

"X.Y.Z.", Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[424]

## WAI KEE.

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 128, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor.

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1832. [78]

## FOR SALE

AT

SWATOW.

THE VALUABLE SITE on Main Street, Kialat, 290 feet in length, 120 feet water frontage, beautiful 8 Room House, with 4 Bathrooms with Waterworks, Water, Electric Fittings, Vegetable Garden, fine Garden with Large Shade Trees, Beautiful View of the Bay and surrounding Hills.

For particulars apply to—

Box No. 859, Care of "Daily Press Office."

[859]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

## THE Steamship

"GARLIC PRINCE."

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, June 20th, 1919, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after June 23rd, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 18th, 1919. [885]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## S.S. "CHEKIANG"

Arrived Hongkong on June 18th, 1919, FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages may be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O.-B. I. & "Arcas" Club.

Hongkong, June 18th, 1919. [1]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer:

"TYDEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 19th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after June 25th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 9th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, June 18th, 1919. [801]

## S.S. "NERA."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

IN connection with above Steamer Consignees are hereby informed that their goods are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1919. [2]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

18, MOUNTAIN HILL ROAD.

## INTIMATION



## SPARKLING

## MINERAL

## WATER.

*Pyeris*

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-

known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits,

especially Whisky.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 436.

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, O. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

*The Daily Press*

HONGKONG, JUNE 23RD, 1919.

## PROSPERITY WITHOUT PLENTY.

THE rising tide of prices in Japan calls attention to a curious economic phenomenon. Japan is the only one of the belligerents which has profited by the war, chiefly owing to the demand of her Allies on the resources of her industries and raw materials. Taking but a small part in the great struggle, she has been able to direct all her energies to the work of supplying the Allies with the articles which their occupation with the war prevented them from making for themselves. Thus the savings of other countries have flowed into her coffers, and from a debtor she has become a creditor nation. More especially has she benefited by the reduction in the mercantile marine of other countries, her shipping companies being able to pay dividends of fifty per cent. and practically return to the investors the whole of the capital of the companies two or three times over. Her private shipowners have done even better, and the number of millionaires created out of the shipping boom is great. Yet, although wealth has thus flowed into Japan, and there have been plenty of work and good wages for all her workmen, the people at the end of the war find themselves in the curious position of being actually poorer. The increase in wealth has been accompanied by an even greater increase in prices, which exceeds any advance in wages resulting from the war, and there seems to be no check to the rising tide of prices since the armistice, although, naturally, this event has resulted in a slackening to the demands upon industries. Rice has continued to become dearer, and is now about a quarter higher than it was at the time of the rice riots last year; house-rents have reached fabulous figures; and in every direction he turns the householder is met by the enhanced cost of living. Japan will be

lucky if she escapes in the autumn a repetition of the scenes which took place last year, for, although there has been an all-round increase in wages since that time, prices have already caught this up and passed it. On all hands there are strikes for higher wages, which the employers, although they have made, and are still making, huge profits—concede grudgingly. The Japanese newspapers are full of the rice question, in regard to which they demand that something should be done, although the Minister of Agriculture adheres to the policy, which he announced when he took office, of allowing the situation to arrange itself, while abolishing all impediments to the admission of rice from other countries. This is, no doubt, a sound policy, but the exclusion of foreign rice by a protective duty has been a part of the policy of the Governments of Japan so long that it cannot be expected that adjustments to the new policy will be effected very quickly, while other factors, such as the prejudice against foreign rice, also retard their adjustment. Certainly it seems that if the throwing open of the country to a free food-supply cannot bring down prices nothing will, and the only way in which the situation can be met is by special forms of relief. This is a course from which the Government naturally shrinks as tending to pauperise the people, especially as there is no indication how long the subsidies would have to continue.

A better course would seem to be to attack the high prices from the financial side. How, is it that Japan's wealth has made her poorer? This is, surely, a financial question. Unlike so many of the belligerents, Japan has not suspended the convertible character of her paper currency; her notes can still be changed for metallic currency, at the Bank of Japan, but she has created this appearance of stability by prohibiting the export of gold. Unless for purposes of hoarding, therefore, the cashing of notes is an aimless process. All the gold that has flowed into Japan is held in the vaults of the bank. The paper currency has not depreciated in theory, since it can always be exchanged for its face value in cash, but in practice this holding up of the metallic currency has depreciated the paper currency, the rise in prices being partly the result of a depreciation of the paper money in circulation. This depreciation has been assisted by the enormous increase in the issue of paper currency rendered necessary by the development of Japan's industries. The paper currency in circulation is supposed to bear some relation to the gold reserve, there being a limit of issue over the gold reserve beyond which the Bank of Japan cannot go without taxation. This limit was passed a long time ago. It is, in fact, generally overstepped in normal times, but to nothing like the same extent. At the end of last month, the note issue of the Bank of Japan stood at nearly nine hundred million yen, with a gold reserve of about seven hundred millions. The figures for the previous week showed that in seven days over thirty million yen's worth of notes had been issued, and that the amount of notes in circulation had increased by two hundred million yen since the corresponding period in 1918. The fact that there has been no run on the bank, that there is no doubt as to the ability of the State to meet its obligations, is not the point. The point is that while holding up the metallic currency—which, of course, is gold—so that it may not be affected by the supply and demand in other countries, the Government is flooding the country with a fictitious currency which bears no relation to the actual value of the gold reserve. The fact that practically there has been no metallic currency in circulation in Japan for many years (excepting the silver, copper and nickel token money) makes the situation still worse, for to a paper currency which was already in excess of the actual wealth of the country there has been added an extra issue of hundreds of millions. The rouble notes have fallen in value in Russia because there is no certainty as to their final redemption. In Japan there can be no question as to the stability of the Government and its ability to redeem its notes, but, nevertheless, the purchasing value of the notes has fallen and is still falling. In spite of the stream of money that has flowed to her shores Japan is poorer because money itself does not represent wealth although the Japanese Government has rashly concluded that it does and has, accordingly, put into circulation a large quantity of paper currency supposed to be the equivalent of that wealth. The same phenomena are to be seen in other countries the hoarding of gold and the issue of large quantities of paper currency which is either actually inconvertible or practically inconvertible. Unless a stop is quickly put to this procedure and the money in circulation is made to bear some relation to the actual wealth of the country financial crises of a very serious nature may be expected.

Tuesday, July 1st, will be observed as a general holiday.

Sir Everard and Lady Fraser left Shanghai by the *Empress of India*, en route for England.

A Chinese foreman, employed by the Green Island Cement Works, fell from a ladder on Friday with fatal results.

Mr. H. P. Smith, has been elected to the vacancy on the Licensing Board due to the absence from the Colony of Mr. T. F. Hough.

Totally unfounded rumours were in circulation in Shanghai last week that Japanese were poisoning the water and many forms of food.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board tomorrow afternoon the draft by-law governing overcrowding in factories and workshops will be submitted.

Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., has been appointed, temporarily, to be Administrative Commandant of the Hongkong Defence Corps, since Major H. A. Morgan, resigned.



# IF GERMANY REFUSES TO SIGN!

HOLLAND REFUSES TO CO-OPERATE IN RE-BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

## ALLIES "MUST MITIGATE" AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS.

LORD ROBERT CECIL AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BRITISH AIRMAN CROSSES THE ATLANTIC.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### THE RE-BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO ACQUIESCE.

PARIS, June 14th.

The Dutch Government has announced its inability to acquiesce in the Allies' request to Holland to co-operate in the blockade of Germany, in the event of Germany's refusal to sign the Peace Treaty.

### AUSTRIA'S "DEATH SENTENCE"

ALLIES MUST MITIGATE THE TERMS.

VIENNA, June 14th.

There have been Peace Treaty protest demonstrations throughout German-Austria. Particular objection is raised as regards the disposal of the Tyrol.

At a special "protest" session of the Lower Austrian Landtag, speakers declared that the Peace terms were absolutely impossible. The Entente must mitigate the conditions.

REPLY TO AUSTRIAN NOTE BEING DRAFTED.

LONDON, June 14th.

The Council of Four has begun the consideration of the Austrian Note and is drafting a reply.

The Council will also interview the Turkish representatives on June 15th.

### GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

PUBLICATION OF PEACE DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, June 14th.

Reuter learns that the following dates of the publication of the peace documents may be expected, namely: Summary of the German Notes on the terms, on June 18th; the Allied reply, on June 17th; and the full Peace Treaty, on June 18th or 19th, or the earliest practicable date after that.

MARSHAL FOCH RECALLED TO PARIS.

PARIS, June 16th.

A Havas message says: Marshal Foch has just arrived at the Inter-Allied Field Headquarters at Luxembourg. He has been recalled to Paris by M. Clemenceau to attend the announcement by the Germans as to whether they intend to sign the Treaty or break the Armistice to-morrow.

### GERMANY.

A REMARKABLE MONARCHIST DEMONSTRATION.

COPENHAGEN, June 15th.

A telegram from Berlin, dated June 15th, states that there was a remarkable Monarchist demonstration at Graudenz in West Prussia.

Volunteer troops marched to the monument of William the First, which was garlanded with bands played. The troops marched past the monument carrying imperial flags and portraits of the ex-Kaiser.

OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT LIKELY.

Forwards states that the aim of the officers in East Prussia is to overthrow the Government. The first collision with the Poles will be the signal for a revolt.

### ZEEBRUGGE.

PORT CEREMONIOUSLY RE-OPENED.

OSTEND, June 14th.

The port of Zeebrugge was ceremoniously re-opened this morning.

### TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT. VICKERS MACHINE LEAVES NEW FOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, June 14th.

The Vickers-Vimy Rolls-Royce machine, piloted by Captain Alcock, R.A.F., and navigated by Lieutenant Brown, began the trans-Atlantic flight at 4.15 p.m. (Greenwich time).

### THE DEPARTURE FROM ST. JOHN'S.

ST. JOHN'S, June 14th.

The Vickers machine climbed slowly, owing to the heavy load she was carrying. She left the coast at a height of 1,000 feet, with the breeze behind her. She was out of sight in seven minutes. The airman, before leaving, said they expected to make 140 miles an hour while the breeze held and hoped to land on the Irish Coast in eighteen hours.

### SIX HOURS OUT: NO NEWS.

ST. JOHN'S, June 15th.

The Vickers machine has been six hours out. No news has been received.

### LANDING ON GALWAY COAST.

LONDON, June 15th.

It is officially stated that the Vickers machine landed on the Coast of Galway at 9.40 o'clock this morning.

### LANDING VERY DIFFICULT.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Air Ministry announces that the Vickers-Vimy machine arrived at Clifden, in Galway, shortly before ten this morning after a "sixteen hours" flight.

The landing was very difficult owing to the bumpiness of the ground.

Capt. Alcock said that they were tired of being alone in the fog and drizzle. They sometimes discovered that they were flying upside down.

A wireless propeller blew off soon after they left St. John's, and they were much troubled by strong signals not intended for them.

Both airmen are well and in good spirits.

### CAPT. ALCOCK INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, June 16th.

Capt. Alcock, interviewed, said that the exact time of the flight was 15 hours, 57 minutes. Though the wind was favourable, the weather was the worst imaginable, and they mostly flew between clouds and thick banks of fog.

They hardly saw the sky or the sea. They climbed to 11,000 feet without emerging from the clouds and descended to 300 feet, but the fog still was dense. They found that the speed indicator was not working, and the position became momentarily alarming.

Continuing, he said: "We did some comic stunts, such as looping the loop, and had no sense of the horizon. The weather was rough and bumpy, and the wind blowing hard right down to the water. The sleet froze the radiator shutters and the machine became covered with ice for four hours."

"The sleet chewed bits from our faces, but otherwise we did not suffer from cold or exhaustion. We drank coffee and ale, and ate sandwiches and chocolate. We had no idea of our whereabouts 11 hours before we saw land. We only used two-thirds of our petrol supply."

Capt. Alcock is of the opinion that the Trans-Atlantic flight should be done by a flying-boat.

The King heard the news when he was leaving church at Windsor, and immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Capt. Alcock.

### THE AIRMEN CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, June 16th.

It is stated that Capt. Alcock hopes to fly to London to-morrow. Lie Brown, who is travelling by train, is due at the Metropolis on Tuesday morning. Both are fatigued, but in the highest spirits.

The Vickers machine is said to be unable to rise, its present site being unsuitable.

Major-General Seely, General Trenchard, and Brigadier-General Sykes have sent their warmest congratulations to the airman. General Trenchard telegraphed on behalf of the Air Council and the members of the Air Force.

### CAPTAIN ALCOCK TRAINED BY A FRENCHMAN.

PARIS, June 16th.

A Havas message says: Captain Alcock, who has made the flight across the Atlantic, was trained by a Frenchman on a French machine.

He is only one of many pioneer airmen who owe a debt to France for their early training.

### THE MENACE OF BOLSHIEVISM.

STOCKHOLM, June 16th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Commander in Chief and M. Trotsky are adopting drastic measures to cope with the wholesale desertions from the Red Army.

### INCREASING POWER OF THE MAGYAR BOLSHIEVISTS.

LONDON, June 14th.

Reuter learns officially from a Czechoslovak source that when the Magyar Bolsheviks assumed power, they began a very vehement Bolshevik agitation in Slovakia and Transylvania, supplying arms and money to agents with a view to fomenting a revolt.

The Rumanians answered, with an incursion beyond the demarcation line. The Czechoslovaks, however, observed the line, in spite of continual attacks by the Magyars.

Subsequently, the Rumanians, at the request of the Allies, stopped their successful advance, which might have resulted in the capture of Budapest and the overthrow of Bolshevism. This enabled the Magyars to concentrate all their forces against the Czechs who had no intention of fighting the Magyars, and possessed weak and insufficient forces in Slovakia to defend the country, a considerable portion of which the Magyars occupied.

Thanks to the measures of the Czechoslovak Government, the Magyar advance appears to have been stopped.

The attacks, however, revealed the dangerous character of the Magyar Bolsheviks, who are feverishly organising great armies.

The fact that the Magyars attacked most energetically in the north-eastern part of Slovakia proved their intention to break through into Ukraine and join the Russian Bolsheviks.

### POLAND.

FOCH SENDS AN ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

PARIS, June 14th.

A Havas message says: Germany having tried to prevent the Polish troops from passing through her territory, Marshal Foch has sent an ultimatum to her, with a view to preventing any interruption.

ALLIED MILITARY AID.

PARIS, June 16th.

A Havas message says: More than 70,000 men, 200 field pieces, 80 heavy guns and 150 tanks, provided with French equipment, have already been sent into Poland.

### IRISH TROUBLES.

FAMOUS AGITATOR ARRESTED.

LONDON, June 14th.

Countess Markievicz has been arrested in Dublin. Countess Markievicz was the only woman elected to the present Parliament, but, following the example of the other Sinn Féin members, she has not taken her seat. She was elected member for St. Patrick's, getting 7,825 votes, while her opponents, Mr. W. Field (Nationalist) and Mr. J. Kelly (Independent Nationalist) obtained 3,752 and 312 votes respectively.

### DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.

LODGES A DIVORCE PETITION.

LONDON, June 14th.

The Duchess of Westminster has lodged a petition for divorce. The Duke is defending the action.

(The Hon. Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, 2nd Duke of Westminster, was born in March 1873. He married, in 1901, Constance, Edwina, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. O. Cornwallis-West. He has two daughters. The Duke owns about 20,000 acres in Cheshire and 600 acres in London.)

### THE VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, June 16th.

The "Victory Loan" campaign is being waged vigorously throughout the country. Hoardings are everywhere ablaze with posters. Banks are being decorated.

An educational campaign has been inaugurated, in the form of speeches by Members of Parliament everywhere. Open air talks on the Loan will be included in the educational campaign now proceeding.

As an indication of the popularity of the Loan among all classes, it may be stated that the signal for a bombardment of the Banks by City firms, while the Post Office, through which applications for small allotments are being made, is already receiving an extraordinarily large number of applications.

The prospectus was cordially welcomed on the Stock Exchange, and although the price of some securities fell slightly in the face of the attractive aspects of the new loan, it is generally considered that the funding operation of the new issue will eventually have a favourable effect on other securities.

In view of the free spending by the Government during the war, great satisfaction is expressed that, apart from the amount required to meet the estimated deficit for the current year, the proceeds of the new Loan will be entirely devoted to the liquidation of other forms of debt.

### KING'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, June 15th.

The King has issued an appeal to the nation in connection with the "Victory Loan." H.M. says: "Whereas throughout the war I have appealed to my people to unite for victory, I now urge them to another common effort in order to set peace upon a sure and sound basis. I ask them to co-operate in making the 'Victory Loan' a national success."

After years of conflict, peace is now, by the blessing of God, in prospect. The time of transition from war to peace is a time of great peril and sacrifice.

The security of my realm and the prosperity of my people can only be maintained if the fabric of both rest on solid foundations. To establish these foundations, the great 'Victory Loan' is now being launched, and once again I call on my people for their unstinted support.

It is those of us who live may give race the debt due to those who gave their lives in the cause of freedom, and it is this too that we may render our lives faithful trustees of that future of peace and safety for which I earnestly pray.

### PARIS LABOUR STRIKE.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

PARIS, June 15th.

The strike agitation in the Paris district is decreasing. The situation is quiet. An early resumption of work is expected.

The Railwaymen's Federation repudiated the Extremists' political agitation. On the other hand, a grave crisis has arisen as regards the miners, who are resolved to commence a general strike on June 16th. Owing to dissatisfaction at the interpretation of the eight-hours' day in the Government Bill, they rejected the Labour Minister's offer to apply it before it is adopted by the Senate.

It is feared that the Inter-Union French Labour Triple Alliance will call a sympathetic strike.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 240 votes to 191, on the proposed interpellation regarding its measures in the event of a coal strike.

### AN APPEAL TO THE WORKERS' PATRIOTISM.

PARIS, June 14th.

A beginning has been made in the settlement of the strikes. The petrol-refiners have met their employers and have agreed to resume.

M. Clemenceau conferred with the representatives of the transport workers and traffic companies, and appealed to their patriotism in the present grave juncture. The men decided to resume on Monday.

### TRANSPORT STRIKE SETTLED: MINERS OBSTINATE.

PARIS, June 16th.

A Havas message says: The full service of tram cars, trains, and subways is working again this morning, as the result of the settlement of the strike.

It seems certain that all French coal mines will be idle to-day, Parliament having refused to accept an eight-hour day, without exception. The miners also want salaries ranging from 21 to 25 francs daily.

### INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN GENOA.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

ROME, June 14th.

Industrial unrest has led to demonstrations in Genoa. Hundreds have been arrested. Banks and business houses are closed. The trams are not running.

### TROUBLE SPREADING.

ROME, June 14th.

The strike continues at Genoa, but there has been no disorder. Shops were wrecked at Spezia yesterday as a protest against the dearth of food.

Spezia is quiet to-day.

Most of the workmen in Turin struck work to-day, in commemoration of Rosa Luxemburg's funeral.

A strike at Milan, as a protest against the action of the authorities at Genoa and Spezia, collapsed this afternoon.

### ESTHONIA.

OESSEL NOT TO BE A BRITISH NAVAL BASE.

STOCKHOLM, June 15th.

The Estonian Legation denies that the Island of Oesel is to be a British naval base.

### MUTINY AT KRASNAGOROKA.

STOCKHOLM, June 16th.

An Estonian communiqué states that the garrison at Fort Krasnagoroka have mutinied against the Bolsheviks.

The fort was captured by volunteer troops on June 14th.

HELSINKI, June 16th.

The batteries at Kronstadt and seven warships from Kronstadt shelled Krasnagoroka during the mutiny, and are still shelling it.

### THE AMERICAN SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANSFER OF STEAMERS TO FRANCE.

PARIS, June 14th.

The American Shipping Board has informed the French Government of its readiness to sanction the placing of an order for 50,000 tons of shipping, with the transfer of the flag, on behalf of the French Government and ship-owners.

Negotiations are proceeding for the release of 20,000 tons of shipping which the United States requisitioned last year, ten months after the French had placed their orders.

### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC SENATORS' ACTION.

WASHINGTON, June 14th.

A conference of Democratic Senators has decided to endeavour to prevent a vote on Senator Knox's resolution.

### LORD ROBERT CECIL DEFENDS THE LEAGUE'S PRINCIPLES.

LONDON, June 15th.

At a demonstration at the Albert Hall, speaking about the League of Nations, Lord Robert Cecil said that the League was not intended to be a finished product. He hoped that when experienced practical defects, changes would be unhesitatingly made.

The League did not make frontiers unalterable, but required that alterations be made by discussion, not by force.

He refuted the objection that the League diminished national sovereignty, and asked whether board of a man entering into partnership, yet claiming complete freedom of action in the partnership of affairs.

He agreed that Germany must be included, but we were entitled to require that she should undergo a certain novitiate, proving that she was finished with the past. He saw no reason why the novitiate should exceed a few months.

There was some disorder at this stage. Continuing, he said that the same broad tests should be applied to Russia. The League must be a fundamental principle of British policy. The Treaty must be judged by its principles.

### AMERICAN TRADE.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON TIN BEING REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, June 16th.

The Government has removed import restrictions on tin, with effect from July 1st.

### CRICKET AT HOME.

A WEEK'S RESULTS.

LONDON, June 14th.

Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 66 runs.

Derbyshire beat Northamptonshire by nine wickets.

Hampshire beat Surrey by six wickets.

Essex beat Sussex by six wickets.

Leicestershire beat Gloucestershire by four wickets.

The Australians defeated Lancashire by an innings and 137 runs.

The Oxford University v. M.C.C. match was drawn.

### OBITUARY.

MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH.

LONDON, June 14th.

The death is announced of Mr. Weedon Grossmith.

(Mr. W. Grossmith, artist, actor and author, was a son of the late Mr. George Grossmith. He exhibited many times at the R.A. and Grosvenor Galleries. He made his first appearance on the stage at the old Prince of Wales Theatre in "Time will tell" in 1885, and has since then been very prominent in theatrical circles.)

### AERIAL NAVIGATION.

DRAFT CONVENTION COMPLETED.

The drafting of the International Convention for aerial navigation has been completed.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

GRADUAL RISE IN PRICE.

LONDON, June 14th.

Silver is quoted at 54½ buyers and sellers, with small offerings. The market is steady.

LONDON, June 16th.

Silver is quoted at 54½ buyers and sellers. There is a scarcity of supplies. The market is quiet.

LONDON, June 17th.

Silver is quoted at 54½ buyers and sellers. The market is steady.

### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

### CHINA AND THE CONSORTIUM.

PEKING, June 21st.

The Premier, Kung Hsin-chan, interviewed regarding the Consortium, said that everything depended on the ability of China to form a Chinese Group and to put up her proportion of the money required.

The Government believed that China should enjoy freedom to contract industrial loans.

### NO DISTINCTION MADE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE GOVERNMENT HAD NOT MADE ANY DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH. A portion of the Customs surplus, for example, would be paid to the Southern Government.

### AN EARLY PEACE EXPECTED.

HO EXPECTED THE RESUMPTION OF THE Peace Conference at Shanghai, and an early peace.

### THE BUDGET DEFICIT.

THE EIGHTH YEAR DOMESTIC LOAN WAS being increased to two hundred million dollars in order to meet the Budget deficit.

### THE BOYCOTT A PERSONAL MATTER.

THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT INTERFERE with the boycott, which was a personal matter, so long as there was no disturbance.

### SHANGHAI CONFERENCE DELEGATES ENTERAINED.

SHANGHAI, June 21st.

Kung Sun-jarm gave the peace delegates a dinner on June 19th. Chu Kai-kim did not attend.

It has been decided to ask Kong Chiu-ki and Wong Yau-ling to proceed to Shanghai to arrange terms first, but the date of their departure is still uncertain.

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PLANS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.

BERLIN TO-DAY.  
A WARNING.In a letter to *The Times* "Viator" writes:

The seriousness with which the German Peace Delegation now at Versailles is treated by the *Entente* Powers compares curiously with the attitude shown by most of the Germans-I have met in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany.

The view of the average German is that it does not matter whether peace is signed at Versailles or not. The majority of those in responsible positions, the bankers and big business men, are hopeful that peace will not be signed, and that a further Allied occupation will result, bringing with it the order and industry already prevailing in the occupied Rhineland and almost nowhere else in Germany.

Let me first endeavour to describe life here in Berlin. Externally it does not greatly differ from Berlin life in 1913. Life generally has the appearance of normality. The shops are open, the tram runs, the electric light operates. There is always hot water for the bath. Restaurants, dancing and gambling saloons, are open all night long. Yet several times in the course of a week one pauses to remark that machine-guns can be heard in outlying parts. If one notices about at night, the gas is likely to be haled by soldiers and searched for hidden arms. On Sundays and holidays temporary barricades appear in Unter den Linden. Barbed wire is stretched across streets that form strategic positions of defence for the Wilhelmstrasse and the Government headquarters. Thus we have the hint of trouble that breathes beneath this outward calm. By following several existing paths I have been able to come face to face with some of it in the making. At present it is still a maelstrom of plots and counter-plots, but it is crystallizing for the day when peace is accepted or refused—whatever happens does not seem to matter.

There are to-day about 25,000 Russians in Berlin—agents of Lenin and Trotsky. With or without the connivance of the present German Government, but certainly with its knowledge, the heads of this army of trouble-makers conduct a daily courier service through the German lines from Berlin to Moscow. As a result printing presses were first established in Munich, but are now running in Berlin, engaged in carrying out the latest and most brilliant idea that the brain of Lenin has yet conceived—namely, the destruction of currency. I mean that Germany is now flooded with millions of counterfeit mark notes that are as excellent in quality as those turned out by the Government. There is so much of this money that the banks dare not refuse it—so it is current everywhere, and good. The Deutsche Bank no longer knows whether it is solvent. This same admission has been made to me by the head of another great banking institution, who, by way of illustrating the situation, suddenly asked me how much German money I then had in my pocket. I produced about a thousand marks, and the banker showed me that 900 of them, in 50-mark notes, in exchange had. I had obtained them, in exchange for British sterling, that morning at one of the best-known bureaux de change in Berlin.

But this is not all or the worst of this phase of the situation. To-day they are printing 25 notes in Berlin—these Lenin presses; also 100f. notes of the Banque de France. Quite good imitations, although not so good as the German notes, because of the greater difficulty in matching the paper. What will be done with them? I can only surmise by showing the use to which the bad money is put in Berlin. The present Government paid 12 marks per day to every unemployed workman. It now pays 15 marks per day, despite the fact that its capital is exhausted. The new army, organized by Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defence, gets five marks per man per day, and the best food that the *Entente* has sent in. This outfit, in addition to the upkeep of the Hindenburg Army on the Polish frontier, and the Von der Goltz troops in Courland, about 250,000 in all, makes the pay sheet of the War Office about the same as in the days when the real German Army was fighting the Allies. Noske would like to cut his rate of pay to three marks per day, but dares not do it. It is only the strength of his personal hold that holds things together at five marks—and the chances here are strongly against his ability to do it long. Why? Because any unemployed German—or any soldier—can get 15 marks a day in bad money. The posts are filled with Soviet literature. The Government retaliates by placing posters all about showing Bolshevik horrors in the poorer districts. The Lenin agents are almost openly at work in the cafes they treat customers with wine or beer. They consider the economic situation of the cafes, the food, and the most likely go away with 50 marks in pocket. The fashionable restaurants and cafes present a weird blending of aristocracy, bourgeoisie, and even proletariat that could never have been seen together in Berlin before the war. But the aristocracy is largely camouflaged Russian. (Most of the best class Germans are keeping in the background.) Some of the bourgeoisie are war profiteers; the remainder, with the proletariat, are people having a look at high life for the first time—on this forged money which I have referred to. The result of this has been that some of even the great German industrialists, despairing of the present ramshackle Government's power to survive the shock of Versailles, have made open overtures to Moscow. Such men as Hugo Stinnes, the coal magnate, also Dr. Walter Rathenau, of the General Electric Company, have already offered their establishments to the Communists on the promise of personal immunity for themselves and families. These men argue that after a few months of Communism they will be called back to take charge, as the only men capable of managing affairs, and that they will come back on their own terms. Thus they are ready to vacillate between Communism with promise, so far as Germany is concerned, and the hope that the unvacillating product will pass to the armies that guard the

ADVOCACY OF BOLSHEVISM.  
GERMAN PROFESSOR'S ALTERNATIVE TO SLAVERY.

In 1918 the Russians set fire to Holy Moscow in order to make in vain Napoleon's triumphal march. We Germans can now show that we, too, are able to take great decisions.

This is the concluding sentence from an article appearing recently in *Reife Tag* (Red Day) by Professor Eltzbacher, an influential member of the Conservative party, and entitled, "The Last Means." Affirming that he is still a convinced Conservative, the writer maintains, notwithstanding, that nothing is now left for Germany but to go over to Bolshevism. He says:

Those who now hold the fate of Germany in their hands are helpless. Their protests make no impression on our enemies, and they must sign whatever is laid before them. Also the Conservative opposition sees no other way out. There is only one expedient, though it is no expedient for little souls, who cannot free themselves from the commonplace, and that expedient is Bolshevism. It is not enough to announce every day to the enemy that his policy is driving us into the arms of Bolshevism. That is the worst policy of negation. On the contrary, we must ourselves take the responsibility for Bolshevism, whatever its evils, in order to escape the Bolshevism that comes in the conviction that, when it comes, it will also stream over Western Europe and flood away Clemenceau and Lloyd George. But even if Bolshevism should not achieve this, it would still be an advantage to Germany. The *Entente* cannot draw millions of money from a Bolshevist Germany. If Bolshevism is to succeed, then we must honourably accept it, introduce the Soviet form of Government, and immediately socialize, without making any reservation. This would not bring any danger to our economic existence, for Bolshevism could not be more damaging than the continuous improvement with which the *Entente* threatens us. It is hard for those who possess capital created by their own efforts, but they must no longer take that into consideration. In 1913 the Prussian people sacrificed its gold and silver for the Fatherland. The State must now not shrink from the sacrifice of the whole of its possessions. In the face of the whole of its possessions, in the long run it would lose still more through the *Entente*. Even if one does not regard the Bolshevist system as just, consideration of foreign policy are the only important factors. We must lay hold upon Bolshevism as the only means of saving Germany from slavery and oppression. The *Berliner Tageblatt* denounces Herr Eltzbacher's proposal as madness and says it would mean the suicide of the German Empire.

Rhine—where the 25 and 100f. notes are to be circulated among the British and French soldiers.

Meanwhile the bread remains black, even in the best hotels, and butter costs 30 marks the lb. The question will be asked: How can the German sign peace is quite as often asked in Berlin as it seems, from the papers, to be in Paris. But the Berliner is only curious. The answer does not really matter. In the Rhineland intelligent Germans will tell you that the presence of Allied troops is their blessing and salvation. The people are beginning to work, and the industries to re-open. The first of Germany is still reeling about, like an athlete who has been terribly beaten and who cannot make his foot or his hand respond to his brain. I came into Germany with the common *Entente* conviction that Germany was picking up and getting stronger. I am now convinced that she is getting weaker and weaker, and more and more pessimistic. This Government of a sadder President and puppet Premier, both in the hands of a former aid of von Bismarck in Belgium, is nothing but the old Government with a new face. In its six months of power it has offered not one constructive measure or done a single thing to relieve suffering. It is hanging on solely in the hope that it can get something out of the *Entente* to put them in some way or other, both Brockdorff-Rantzau and his cousin Bernstorff being notoriously past masters of that particular form of diplomacy.

So the best opinion that I have been able to sound is that the Government cannot survive, whether it signs peace or not. Optimists give it about six weeks after the Versailles Conference, whatever the result may be. Then probably a Noske dictatorship for the same length of time, and after that the rule of the proletariat, unless the Allies take charge of Berlin first. A Noske dictatorship might have a chance were it not for the state of the people, and their knowledge that they have already shifted from his former position of Socialist member of the Reichstag to the most reactionary spirit of the present Government. Threats of renewed blockade leave the people quite indifferent, because during the six months of armistice they have profited nothing. So their delegates may sign peace or not, as they please. They are without cheap food and without hope. They consider that the country is economically ruined, and if the *Entente* does not go to Berlin and take the situation in hand, perhaps even chaos would be preferable to things as they are—at least not much worse, and in any case it would be a change.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the statement made to me again and again in responsible circles: the Germans, being used to an autocratic form of government, are completely untrained by the absence of dominating authority, reminding me of Bismarck's statement that the Germans were a nation of lackeys. A banker remarked to me, "We Germans are good servants, but bad masters." Germany was held together before by the prestige, power, and tyranny of Prussia. Prussia has no prestige in all Germany to-day. I do not desire to damp the enthusiasm of the peace-makers and those who are about to build bonfires through Great Britain, but I warn my friends of the *Entente* that the mere signing of a scrap of paper at Versailles or the not signing of it will have no good effect in Germany, unless Germany is supplied with a stabilizer, preferably in the shape of the present mild occupation.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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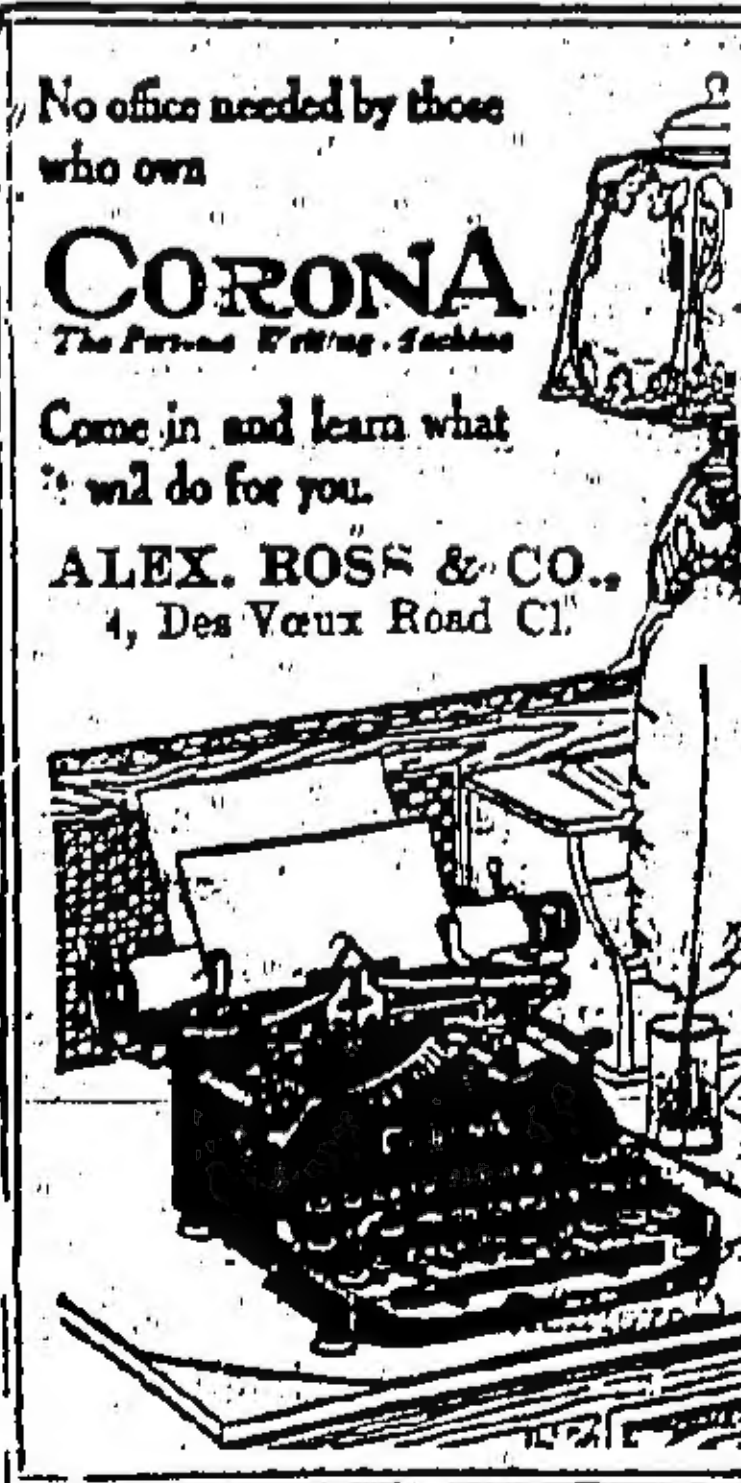
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**PROBLEMS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.**

UKRAINE AND POLAND

[FROM DR. E. R. DILLON.]

Underneath the growth of the delegates' acquaintance with the crucial problems confronting them and the startling variations of the solutions proposed, one perceives their earnest endeavour to establish a general peace even at a cost which five months ago would have been deemed ruinous to the cause they championed. The history of the tentative settlements of the Polish questions advocated by the Conference, or of the oscillating judgments on the rights and wrongs of the Adriatic dispute, offers an impressive illustration of this tendency. Whether arrangements obtained at such a cost can cement a real and lasting peace is open to question. Personally, I am apprehensive that Europe, and especially the Eastern section, about to enter a period of sanguinary feuds and violent social upheavals, and that the results of the treaty which the Germans will soon be summoned to accept or reject will be unavailing to avert them. The decision arrived at, only last week concerning Danzig was again changed yesterday into a brand-new and highly original scheme, converting that city, and a stretch of territory extending to and including Marienwerder, into an independent State under the League of Nations. Comments are being passed upon this solution by experienced statesmen, who think they can clearly discern its consequences in renewed bloodshed and destruction. They interpret the verdict as a decree imposing militarism upon Eastern Europe.

As Treaty Day approaches, the delegates, desirous of discharging their arduous self-set mission, are making great exertions to straighten things out, if possible, in Russia, but at the very least and without fail in Russia's borderlands. Hence their plan to bring about some kind of paper accord between the Ukraine and Poland, which an American general was recently sent to arrange, but failed. I am disposed to believe that the delegates, who at first declined to recognise the separation of the Ukraine from Russia, are now inclined to make this sacrifice in return for an undertaking by the Ukrainians to bestow paper concessions upon the Poles, and thus contribute to extend the Conference's peace to a portion of Eastern Europe. The new Ukrainian representative, a man of Jewish race named Margolin, has arrived in Paris to urge their suit, which will probably be successful. Lithuania also is pressing for her recognition as an independent State, to consist of approximately eight million inhabitants. The Russians object that only two millions are Lithuanians, one and a half million Jews, two and a half million Poles, and the remainder White Russians; consequently a viable independent State, they say, is impossible.

One main question now being fought out in the Conference of Four turns upon guarantees, or, to express it more clearly, it is a contest between the Wilsonian League of Nations and the equilibrium sustained by traditional alliances which are unmathematised by President Wilson. The entire French Press unanimously considers the scheme of the League, elaborated by the Conference, as a pleasing but dangerous delusion. The most respectful among the critics generously admit that the League may be an efficient agency twenty or thirty years hence, but demand a formal alliance of the victorious Governments meanwhile.

**A WAR PICTURE MYSTERY.**

ROYAL ACADEMY CLOSED TO GRIM FLANDERS SCENE.

The sensation of the Royal Academy this year will be a picture which will not be there. If it were shown, says a Home Journal, all London would soon be talking about it. The reason of the non-exhibition of the picture is that the Government has refused to allow it to be shown. The picture has been painted by Mr. C. W. R. Nevinson, and it is considered to be not only his finest painting, but the most wonderful of all war pictures.

It represents the early morning of a great battle in the flat, cratered country round about Passchendaele, and it shows, not the cheering line of the attackers, but a procession of wounded men, British and German, coming back across the quagmire between the innumerable pools formed by the rain in the shell-holes.

The grey light, breaking through a sky loaded with layers of heavy clouds, gives an almost ghostly effect to the groups of moving figures, which are so well done that you can feel the effort it takes the men to struggle along in the mud. They look like "shades" wearily plunging through purgatory.

Mr. Nevinson was out as a soldier for two years before he was set to painting war scenes, and he has put the dismal soul of the real thing into this picture. It suggests a combination of the Deluge, the Last Day, Dante's Inferno, and the Sea Giving up its Dead.

There are no horrors in it, apart from one or two dead men lying about, but the desolation of mud and water, the distant tongues of flames, the stumbling, plodding figures, and the general suggestion of misery and aqualor make it one of the most fascinating and dreadful pictures of a battlefield ever imagined.

It is believed that the Government wish to keep the picture for a special show of Government war pictures next winter, but while Mr. Nevinson is forbidden to send it to the Academy, it is understood that Mr. Sargent, R.A., has received permission to show his war picture at the Academy, although it was also painted for the Government collection.

The official refusal to allow Mr. Nevinson to exhibit his work at the Academy has roused some indignation among painters, and the attitude of the Government will rob the Academy of one of its greatest "draws."

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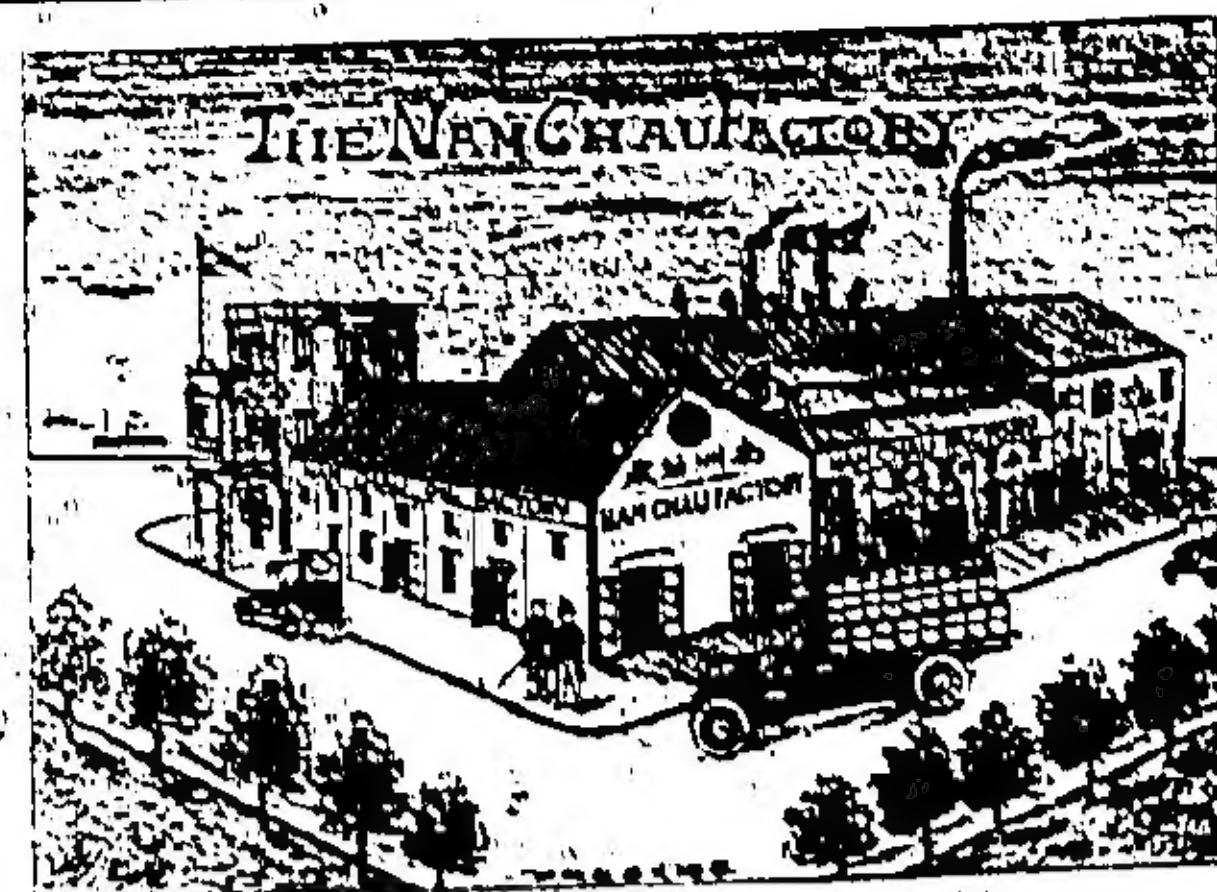
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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

June 20th.  
Cheong, Chinese str., 684 tons, Capt. Foyu, from Wuhu, which port she left on June 20th, with a cargo of rice.—Samsung S.S. Co.

June 21st.  
Cheong, Chinese str., 1,265 tons, Capt. M. & Co., from Canton, with a general cargo.—M. & Co.

Fukien, Chinese str., 1,063 tons, Capt. Hashimoto, from Muko, which port she left on June 18th, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.K.

Hoiping, Portuguese str., 415 tons, Capt. Nogueira, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Shan Lee.

June 22nd.  
Kowloon, Chinese str., 1,225 tons, Capt. McMichael, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Kowloon, Chinese str., 1,437 tons, Capt. Woodgett, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Mo Hwa, Chinese str., 761 tons, Capt. Lamkonetsky, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Wa Hong.

Quinnell, American str., 397 tons, Capt. Medina, from Fuzhou, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas & Co.

Sapporo, Japanese str., 1,534 tons, Capt. Kumata, from Canton, with a general cargo.—M.B.K.

Sui Sang, British str., 1,776 tons, Capt. Fraser, from Saigon, which port she left on June 18th, with a cargo of rice.—Wo Fat Shing.

Tan, British str., 1,391 tons, Capt. Scott, from Shanghai, which port she left on June 18th, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tan, American str., 952 tons, Capt. McSmith, from Saigon, which port she left on June 18th, with a cargo of rice.—Shinwa.

Tan, Chinese str., 708 tons, Capt. Tchen, from Swatow, with ballast.—Kwang Hing.

Uten, Japanese str., 367 tons, Capt. Kurushima, from Keelung, which port she left on June 18th, with a cargo of coal.—

West, American str., 3,759 tons, Capt. Cullen, from Shanghai, which port she left on June 18th, with a general cargo.—Grimble.

June 22nd.  
Hua Tung, Chinese str., 412 tons, Capt. Chang Fong, from Canton, with ballast.—Tai Lee.

Hong Wan, British str., 2,900 tons, Capt. Robinson, from Singapore, which port she left on June 18th, with a general cargo.—

Kaho, Chinese str., 1,038 tons, Capt. Hoeg, from Wuhu, which port she left on June 18th, with a cargo of rice.—Muller & Co.

Kun Yung, Chinese str., 416 tons, Capt. Fernandez, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Globe & Co.

Pak Sang, British str., 977 tons, Capt. Picknell, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. *Japan* left Singapore for this port on June 20th, and is due here on June 24th.

The Admiral Line s.s. *West Munham* is due to arrive here from Shanghai, via Manila, on or about July 1st.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tanaka Maru* left Nagasaki for this port on June 20th, and is expected here on June 24th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia*, which left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on June 19th is due at Yokohama on June 24th.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 10th

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.69	29.71
Temperature ...	74	83
Humidity ...	74	94
Wind Direction ...	South	South
Force ...	1	1
Weather ...	0	0
Rain ...	0.04	0.24

Highest open-air temperature on 21st...83

Lowest open-air temperature on 22nd...79

## WEATHER REPORT.

June 22nd, at 12.14—No returns from Japan. Weather at Weihaiwei and Indo-China. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all reporting stations; the northern depression has probably moved eastwards and the southern probably remains over Tongking.

N.B.—No weather map will be issued owing to lack of telegraphic returns.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.94 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.85 inches, against an average of 34.84 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as Hongkong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	The same as Hongkong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as Hongkong.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 23rd to 25th June, 1919.

Days of Week	Day of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Mon.	23	5.10	5.7	11.17	2.6
Tue.	24	5.58	6.3	11.14	2.7
Wed.	25	6.44	6.9	11.05	2.9
Thur.	26	7.28	7.3	10.54	3.0
Fri.	27	8.13	7.7	10.41	3.1
Satur.	28	8.57	8.1	10.26	3.2
Sun.	29	9.42	8.5	10.10	3.3

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"MALTA"	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Oct.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
"DUNERA"	7th July	25th July

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due CALCUTTA about
"JAPAN"	19th July	13th Aug.

FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due SHANGHAI about
"JAPAN"	24th June	24th June
"DUNERA"	24th June, at 4 p.m.	24th June

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SHANGHAI "WINGSANG" Tues. 24th June, D'light.

HAIPHONG "YAKSANG" Tues. 24th June, 8 a.m.

SHANGHAI "CHOYANG" Wed. 25th June, D'light.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA "NAMSANG" Wed. 25th June, 3 p.m.

COB "FOOSHING" Thurs. 26th June, 4 p.m.

MANILA "LOONGSANG" Fri. 27th June, 3 p.m.

MANILA "YUENSANG" Fri. 27th June, 3 p.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA "KWANGSANG" Sat. 28th July, 3 p.m.

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SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPEE"	On 24th June, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 24th June, Noon.
SWATOW, CANTON, & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 28th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 29th June, 4 P.M.
NEWCHWANG	"KANSU"	On 3rd July, 4 P.M.

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General Manager.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.****U.S. MAIL LINE.**

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUBSIDIARY LINE.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	July 16th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Aug. 12th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Sept. 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two-beds only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overpraised.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Canton Road, Telephone 41.

**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

**SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NAGOYA	21st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.
MALTA	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	16th Oct.

**FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.**

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	7th July	25th July

**FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.**

JAPAN	19th July	13th Aug.
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**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI & KOBE
JAPAN	24th June	SHANGHAI Only.
DUNERA	24th June, at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI Only.

Tickets Interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DONALD, at 10 A.M.

on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 27th June, at Noon.

NISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroah, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 16th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU ... Beginning of July.

TENSHIN MARU ... Middle of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 28th June.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI-MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

SHIMBU MARU ... Saturday, 28th June.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

23, YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 29

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	23,000	June 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.
TSUNO MARU	22,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	July 29th.
SHINYO MARU	21,000	Aug. 13th.

\* Calling at Keelung.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers

TSUNO MARU ... 17,800 ... July, 14th

YANYO MARU ... 18,500 ... Sept. 10th.

SHINYO MARU ... 14,000 ... Nov. 4th.

\* Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd.

and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Port of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA "ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 On or about 24th July.

"PAUL LECAT" 22,000 On or about 18th Aug.

MARSEILLES "NERA" 14,000 On or about 19th July.

HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOUBERT, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 24th June.

"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

\* Call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 10th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Thursday, 24th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 10th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. E. and ADELAIDE.

"KOBORO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Saturday, 28th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAIKOKU MARU" ... Saturday, 28th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Tuesday, 24th June, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 18th, 1919.

"CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Los House Block, Tel. 1943.

Prince's Buildings



### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Commonwealth of Australia has imposed a War Tax of one half penny on every article of correspondence posted within the Commonwealth.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1919 is now ready and is on sale at the G. P. O. at 50 cents per copy.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

### INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SPRATTS and COLOMBO	... ..	23rd June.
SPRATTS	... ..	23rd June.
CANADA, U.S.A. and SHANGHAI	... ..	24th June.
SPRATTS	... ..	24th June.
SPRATTS (via NIPPON)	... ..	24th June.
SPRATTS	... ..	24th June.
SPRATTS	... ..	24th June.
SPRATTS	... ..	24th June.
SPRATTS	... ..	24th June.

### OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Philippine Islands	Tanaka	Monday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Wanyang	Monday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	Dorset	Monday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Yokohama, Chefoo and Tientsin	Chengshing	Monday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Takung	Monday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Edina Maru	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Straits	Huph	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chengshing	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chengshing	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tan	Tuesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Awakusa Maru	Tuesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius	... ..	Tuesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
South Africa, India via Suez	... ..	Tuesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	... ..	Tuesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 23rd June, at 5 p.m.	... ..	...
Shanghai and North China	Dunera	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chengshing	Tuesday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Tengo Maru	Wednesday, 25th, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki	Korea Maru	Wednesday, 25th, 8.45 A.M.
United States, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	... ..	Wednesday, 25th, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki	Empress of Japan	Wednesday, 25th, 8.45 A.M.
Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA	... ..	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki	Huichow	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	... ..	Friday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	... ..	Friday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	... ..	Friday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	... ..	Saturday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	... ..	Saturday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 1st, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius	... ..	Friday, 4th, 8.45 A.M.
South Africa, India via Suez	Tamra Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M.
Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	... ..	Letters 10.30 A.M.

\* Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

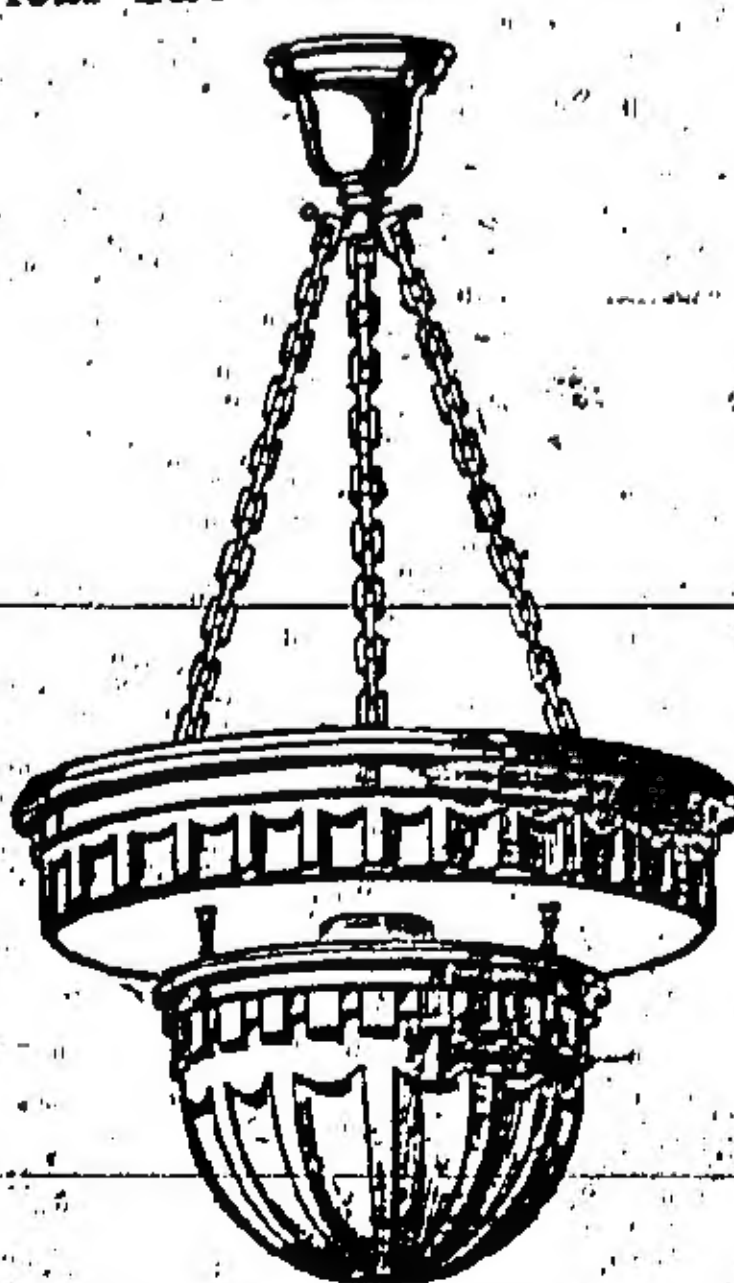
From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Canton and Samohi	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Shok Hsi	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Hongkong	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Kankong	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Wuchow	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.

## ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Fans.  
Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling  
light replaces four  
or five ordinary  
bulbs and gives  
a more diffused  
light with the  
"BRASCOLITE"  
FITTING.



Prepare for the  
warm weather and  
send your fans in  
to be cleaned and  
plated.  
A new stock of  
the latest models  
due to arrive.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London	June 21st
Telegraphic Transfer	284
Bank Bills, on demand	284
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	284
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	284
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	284
Bank Bills, at 9 months' sight	284
Bank Bills, at 12 months' sight	284
On Paris	...
Bank Bills, on demand	...
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 9 months' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 12 months' sight	...
On New York	...
Bank Bills, on demand	...
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 9 months' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 12 months' sight	...
On Hongkong	...
Bank Bills, on demand	...
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 9 months' sight	...
Bank Bills, at 12 months' sight	...

#### SUBSIDIARY COLNS.

Hongkong	20 cents piece	Per cent
Hongkong	10	0.05
Canton	10	0.05
Canton	10	0.05

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TO-NIGHT.  
9.15 p.m.—Bostock's Royal Italian Circus  
at Kowloon.  
9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

### CHEESE CHEESE

We offer for sale

AMERICAN CHEESE.  
POTTED  
FRENCH  
COULOMMIER

Cheese is rich in protein and  
butter fat hence an important  
and valuable food.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & I  
COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN BRANCH)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL  
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 10,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,

FORMOSA—Keelung, Tainan, Taipei, Tamsui,

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang,

OTHERS—Hongkong, Canton, Singapore,

London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK LONDON AND

SOUTHERN BANK, PARIS, FRANCE.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial

Centres in the European Continent,

Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan,

Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands,

Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia,

America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and

Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted

on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA,

HONGKONG BRANCH,

2, Des Vaux Road,

Hongkong April 1st, 1919.

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### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is con-

ducted by the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Business may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the

Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.

per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong

and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 1/2 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABE,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong November 2nd, 1919.

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### PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Halphons and Hankow

Roads

Tel. K. 3.

Tel. Address: Palace.

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway

station. This Hotel has just been com-

pletely renovated and refurnished, is now up-

to-date in every respect and under English

Management.

Cadets under personal supervision of the

Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS

TERMS MODERATE

Special Arrangement for Families on

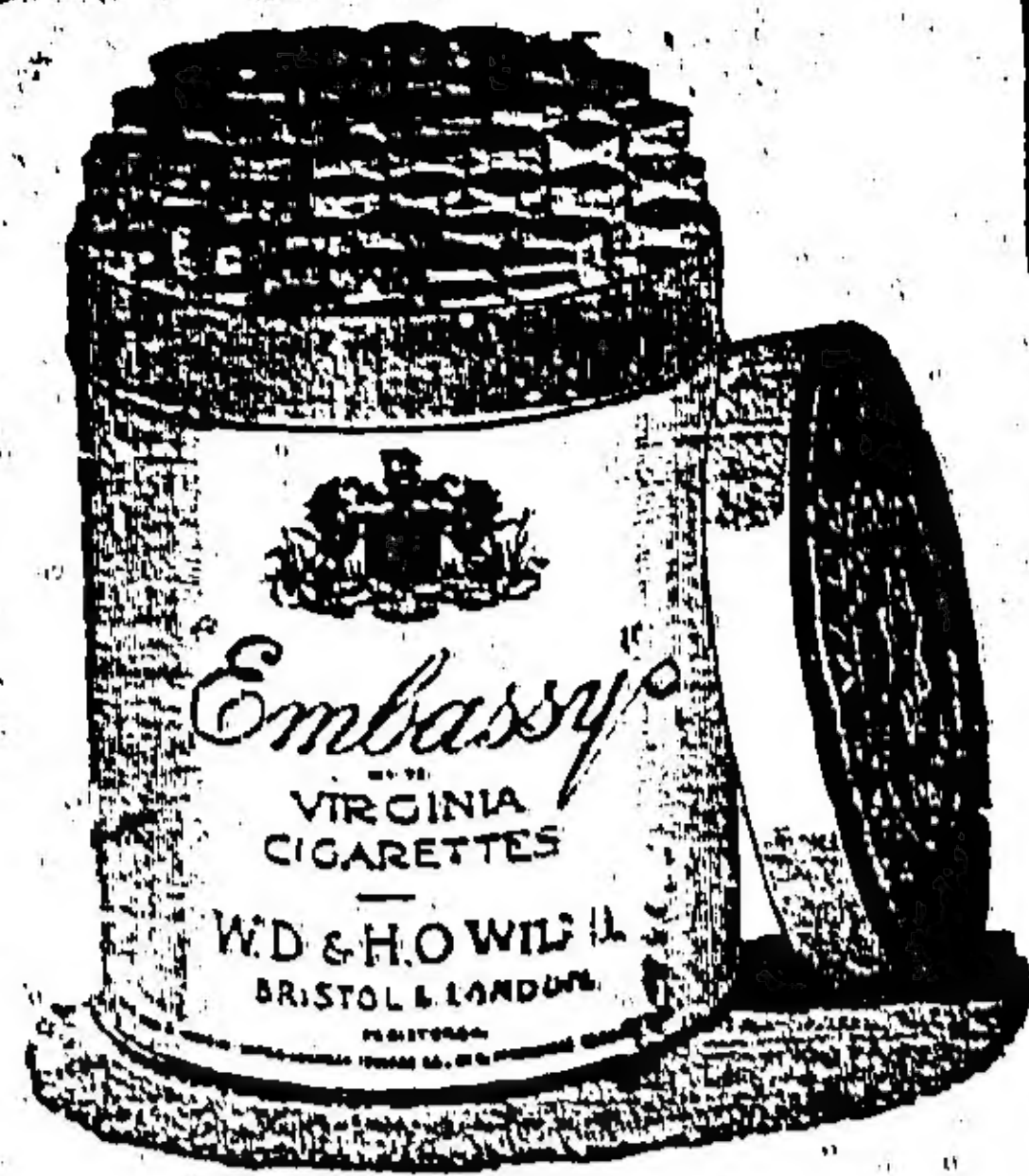
Application to

J. H. OXBERRY,

Proprietor.

100

## THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE



They are made by scientific process from selected and per-  
fectly matured Virginian Tobacco of the Highest Grade only.



ON SALE  
AT ALL  
STORES.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

### BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 75,000,000

PAID UP ... F. 37,500,000

(1/3 of the Capital, i.e. F. 25,000,000

subscribed by the Government

of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board ... Andre Berthelot

General Manager ... A. J. Perronne

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Shanghai, Hankow, Canton,

Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin,

Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,

Manila, Cebu, Batavia,

Singapore, London, New York.

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser

le Developpement du Commerce et de

l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County Westminster &

Paris Bank Ltd.

London John City & Midland Bank,

Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Bedmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial

Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed

Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

14 Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

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### THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,500,000

Paid-up ... 750,000

Reserve Fund & Rest ... 750,000

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai,

Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin,

Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,

Manila, Cebu, Batavia,

Singapore, London, New York.

Hongkong BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and

Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every

description of Banking business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

ISUYEE, PEI,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 15th, 1919.

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### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,500,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,500,000

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai,

Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin,

Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,

Manila, Cebu, Batavia,

Singapore, London, New York.

Hongkong BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and

Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every

description of Banking business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or

shorter periods at rates which will be quoted

on application.

J. L. OROCKATT,

Manager.

Hongkong, April 6th, 1919.

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### THE BANK OF CHINA

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF

22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$12,500,000

Reserve Funds ... \$3,197,400